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Current Events Interpreted

Drought, and Aftermath

As the scorching breath of drought passes on to leave in its wake aseared scar across the center of America, to leave more than 4000 dead and crop losses approaching a billion dollars, housewives of the nation watch food prices rise and wonder how high they're going. The answer, given by the department of agriculture, is "pretty high." There will be sufficient food to last out the year, all right. But this is the picture for three staples: Meat will be four per cent short of the 1935-36 season supply; bread, or rather the wheat that makes it, will show a supply two per cent less than last year's crop; vegetable yields were cut heavily by the drought, but will be about normal because of increased acreages; dairy products will be five per cent less than last year.

G-Men Get Investigated

Last week the U. S. secret service was investigating the federal bureau of investigation. The question now seems to be who is going to investigate the secret service. Although the nation tittered a bit over this unusual spectacle, actually it was quite a serious matter for the G-men and its rival organization. The secret service is supposed to have only two jobs---guarding the life of the President and tracking down counterfeiters. Apparently somewhat jealous of all the glory going to J. Edgar Hoover and his intrepid G-men, some of the S. S. agents seemed to be trying to "get something on" their "rivals." Their probing seems to have been unauthorized by any higher ups, however, and now it's all over but some lingering ill feeling.

On Choosing A President

A lot of talk about the immediate effect Governor Landon's acceptance speech will have on the relative voting strength of the two parties is going to be bandied about for the next week or so. We shan't know, of course, until the American Institute of Public Opinion's next poll is published. But these early shifts are relatively unimportant. The trend in late August and September will tell the story. During that time both parties will be laying down the barrage in really concentrated fashion, the candidates' speeches will be getting down to specific points, and the issues will begin to crystallize. As they become more apparent ,most "in between" voters will begin to realize which side of the fence they're on.

A New Step Toward War

Europe has taken another step toward war. It is difficult to draw any other conclusion from the recent agreement reached between Austria and Germany. Plainly the announcement that it was a promise on the part of Hitler to forsake all hope of annexing Austria is nothing more than a smoke screen. Behind this smoke screen Hitler can go on working quietly to achieve the Nazification of Austria. Mussolini is flirting with Hitler to a degree, and if he can't get what he wants from France and England, he may decide to give unification of Austria and Germany his blessing. Only Mussolini's support has kept Austria out of the Nazi net this long. France, of course, is terrified at the prospect of an Austro-German-Italian lineup. England, too, is not altogether unworried.

Firemen—A Misnomer

Life would be easy for firemen if all they had to do was put out fires. They have more fantastic experiences as unofficial trouble chasers for the nation than mere fire-squelching could ever bring them. They are called out to get cats down from the tops of telephone poles, to get small boys out of trees, and even to stop dog-fights with their high pressure water throwers. Last week in Oakland the inhalator squad of the fire department stepped into a new role. It assisted at the birth of twins. The tiny girl babies were finding it difficult to breathe. The firemen with their inhalators were summoned. They worked over the infants for a time, and soon everything was well.

Heavier Taxes Faced by Poor

Government to Increase Collections From the Householder.

Students of recent developments in the nation's finances predict another tax bill after election. Although tax collections in the fiscal year 1936 were higher than at any time since 1930, expenditures by the Roosevelt administration continue to increase. More and more revenue will be necessary to meet continuing extravagances and revenue can only come by taxation of all classes of the people.

The tax measure, forced through the last congress by Mr. Roosevelt, is now beginning to take on its true outlines. It was not primarily a revenue act but an election year effort to impose more regulation, or "reform" on business. The $700,000,000 revenue proposed by the 1936 tax bill could have been gained by simple government economies, as suggested by Democratic Senators. But economy has not begun to operate, except in political platforms, speeches and promises.

Blow at Employment.

Mr. Roosevelt's plan to force the breaking up of business surpluses, on the pretense that these safety reserves were escaping taxation has put a brake on recovery without materially contributing to the Government revenue. The 1936 tax act makes it more difficult for business and industry, representing the great employer group, to put aside sufficient reserves to hire more people, expand their operations and retain a surplus as a protection against troublous periods.

With this abrupt interruption of a short "breathing spell" for business, confidence again has been weakened. In addition the next Congress must return again to the necessity of passing a real tax measure, a measure that will raise large revenues. It is shown by Washington analysts that these collections will have to come from the rank and file of Americans and not from the so-called rich. Many thousands of small investors already have been hard hit by the 1936 tax act because they are owners of small blocks of shares in the corporations that have just been "disciplined" by the Administration.

Taxes Come Into View.

As taxes are heaped upon manufacturers, shop-keepers, power companies, motor cars and fuel producers, transportation and capital those taxes will be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices for food and other necessities. The average man and woman for some years have been paying the taxes thus made necessary by Government demands, but have not realized that they were being taxed. Even the poor have paid their share. It is predicted the hiding of taxes will become more difficult as Government spending and taxing continue to grow. As one bank expert put it, the hidden tax soon will cease to be "painless."

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, the Federal Treasury's receipts from all sources were $4,115,956,615. Of that sum income taxes, both individual and corporate, accounted for only about one-third, namely, $1,426,575,433, despite income tax rates higher than any previously imposed in peacetime. The larger portion of the Federal revenue, namely, $2,009,626,790, was not derived from income levies. That figure includes taxes on estates, gifts, capital stock and excess profits, but these taken together account for only about five hundred million. The remaining three-quarters of this major item in Federal income is collected in taxes upon scores of items of daily use, such as tobacco, numerous manufactured articles, alcoholic beverages, etc. Among the commodities included are such articles as chewing gum, watches, gasoline, tires, inner tubes, radio sets and refrigerators. Also included are taxes on coal, theater admissions and telephone and telegraph messages.

It is estimated that nearly three-fourths of all of the families of two or more persons in the United States have annual incomes of less than $2,500 and therefore pay no individual income taxes. But through their purchases of the necessities of daily life and a few modest "luxuries" they share a tremendous tax burden equal to if not greater than the amount raised by all income levies, both individual and corporate. Many of these consumers of modest means doubtless believe that they do not pay taxes because they do not have to file income tax returns. But they do pay taxes in the form of higher prices of food, clothing and other necessaries.

In the World of Finance

Financial circles were buzzing last week over two history-making events. One was in France, where the government took over the Bank of France, which had for almost three quarters of a century kept domination over monetary affairs of the country in the hands of private owners. The other event was the U. S. federal reserve boards order to banks that they must increase reserve requirements an average of 50 per cent. It is a step taken under the new banking act to check inflation threatened by the enormous total of excess bank funds. Someday we may look back on this move as one of the most significant in financial history.

Liquor Control Act Discussed At Pomona Grange

Santa Clara County Pomona grange No. 4 met in regular session July 18 at Mt. View, Worthy Master W. H. Reseberg presiding. Many matters of importance were brought up and voted upon, among them being a resolution presented by Mrs. Lula Bell King, Pomona lecturer and chairman of the county grange committee for education and public morals. The resolution includes every county official, asking for cooperation in law enforcement in the county. This resolution follows the first one passed by the grange in May, in which only the sheriff was asked to cooperate in this matter.

E. L. Maxwell, city attorney for Mt. View, was speaker on the program. Judge Maxwell explained in his talk the hidden dangers in the alcoholic beverage control act, which was being petitioned to be placed on the ballot as an amendment to the state constitution.

"The act is not what the name implies," said the speaker. "The act, if passed, will make four per cent beer officially non-intoxicating, and therefore it can be sold to our children as soda pop. It will also place the matter of control of liquor in the hands of three appointive officers not responsible to the people of the state, and not removable by recall in case of corruption; they will be appointed for a period of six years instead of four as is the term of members of the state board of equalization, at double the salary of said members. The three appointive officers will receive a salary of $8000 per year each, and they will also have the power to employ 25 men of their own selection to receive such salaries as the three appointive officers may themselves decide to pay.

"In addition to this, five of the present members of the board of equalization will remain on at salaries of $4000 per year. The dangers in this thing, and the additional taxes it will cost the already overburdened taxpayer, can plainly be seen."

"Talkie" Film On Radio, Telephone At Kiwanis Party

Kiwanis ladies' night was an enjoyable affair Tuesday evening, the first of such summer monthly meetings.

The entertaining feature was a series of "talkie' 'pictures of telephone and radio broadcasting equipment and operation, with all the intricate details and scientific explanations. This was furnished by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company, and was put on by F. G. Wright, assistant manager of the San Jose district.

Miss Martha Curran, local exchange manager, was a guest of the club.

Tuesday noon Bert Knapp will be at the luncheon and give a report on the international convention recently held at Washington, D. C.

Crop Shortage Shows Folly of Potato Act

Drought has caused a shortage of potatoes and prices are higher than at any previous time in ten years. The situation has again called attention to the notorious potato act of 1935. Under that act the secretary of agriculture was authorized to say how many potatoes should be grown for sale. It was proposed to reduce production by telling every potato-raiser how many bushels he could produce for market.

Whistling Through the Graveyard

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California Fair Amateur Contest

With the preliminary auditions in the California state fair's massive statewide amateur contest scheduled to start next week in scores of California theater, amateurs were urged today to "file applications at once, and avoid the possibility of disappointment."

In San Jose, the preliminary contest will start next Wednesday at the Victory theater, and will be held one night each week for six weeks, with the winners being chosen to represent their home city in the finals o fthe statewide talent quest at the California state fair in Sacramento, Sept. 5 to 14.

The contest is open to any person over 16 years of age who can sing, dance, give impersonations, play an instrument or perform in any manner, whether comedy or drama, provided they are bona-fide amateurs who have never been employed as professional entertainers.

A free trip to the colorful California state fair at Sacramento, with transportation provided over Pacific Greyhound lines, and expenses will be awarded winners in the preliminaries in each theater, while prizes valued at thousands of dollars will be awarded winners of the finals at Sacramento.

These prizes include a round-trip by airplane, over the United Airlines , to Chicago and New York, as well as other round-trip air voyages to such beautiful and historic cities as Salt Lake City, Reno, Vancouver and Los Angeles. A Sherman Clay company special model Chickering grand piano will be awarded the pianist winning highest honors at the fair. Other prizes include 15 handsome $35 Travannes wrist watches and a $20 bill to be presented each of the finalists in the campaign.

Representing the "greatest opportunity ever offered amateurs," the contest is being managed by a committee of the state fair board, headed by T. H. Ramsay, Red Bluff, chairman; Charles Sooy, attorney, and John M. Perry, banker, both of San Francisco.

WILL MARRY

Grover M. Swofford of Vallejo and Harriet B. Barnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnes of Casey road, have made application for a marriage license. The wedding will probably be an eevnt of the not distant future.

ABOARD U. S. S. COLORADO

James Foster has been stationed on the U. S. S. Colorado as radio operator. This battleship is now at San Pedro. Later Jimmie expects to be transferred to Bremerton, Wash. Mrs. Foster is now in Los Angeles visiting relatives.

FROM FORT WORTH

David Dana of Fort Worth, Tex., southernregional manager of the United Drug company, is the guest this week of his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Dan W. Clark.

Cycle Accident Victim Succumbs

The community received another shock when it learned of the sudden death of Will Farum, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Farum of Sunnyoaks avenue, Friday.

While turning out to pass an auto near the county hospital, the youth was forced off the highway when that car turned out to pass another. Farum's motorcycle crashed into a tree and his legs and hips were badly crushed. He was taken to the county hospital for treatment.

Will Farum was 20 years old and had attended the schools at Campbell. Born at Portland, Ore., he came here 15 years ago.

Funeral services were held from the Place funeral home Monday afternoon, with cremation at the Chapel of Roses, Oak Hill.

The parents have a number of friends in this community who extend sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

C.P. Man Replaces Thomas Lewis On High School Staff

A successor to Thomas Lewis of the high school faculty, who will also act as coach of the football team, in place of Bill Burt, a cadet coach, has been chosen by the trustees of Campbell union high school. He is Bertram George Chappell, a graduate of the College of Pacific who has been teaching at Grant union high school in North Sacramento.

Chappell will have classes in science and mathematics, and will coach football, which just got well under way last year, and which this fall should line up more on a par with basket- and base ball.

VISITING IN SOUTH

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Hendricks of Los Gatos road left Friday in company with the latter's sister,Miss Louise Knoeppel, and mother, Mrs. Louise Knoeppel of San Jose for an auto trip that took them as far south as San Diego. Several stops were to be made on the way, and then an extension of the journey about 80 miles east of San Diego into the hills, where they are to be guests for two weeks of friends, Mr. and Mrs. Don Foster of the La Posta cattle ranch in Pine valley.

VACATION AT FAIR

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cutting enjoyed a vacation trip to the San Diego fair recently. Last week Mr. Cutting, John Cooper of Hanford and George Cooper of Oakland toured a portion of Nevada, and visited one of the gold mines at Yerrington.

MOVED

A. W. Hall and family moved into the Al Smith house on North Second street this week.

Congressional Candidate to Go On Air Tuesday

Speaking under the general heading of "Has Roosevelt Helped the Common Man," Alonzo Baker, the progressive Republican candidate for congress from the eighth congressional district, will launch a series of radio talks over station KQW next week

The first of these will be at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening, July 28, and the Mountain View editor who is known throughout the state as a dynamic and interesting speaker will be heard at this same time every Tuesday and Thursday evening until Aug. 20. He will also give a final broadcast Aug. 24, on the eve of the primaries.

The subject is one concerning which Baker feels very strongly. His platform issued some weeks ago declares "I believe the greatest single obligation of the legislators today is to work out a generous and soundly financed social security program which will keep step with our modern civilization. I believe in securing the common man against sickness, unemployment and old age."

Baker wants all this done, however, without sacrificing the business structure of the nation and without undue centralization of power in the federal government.

Local Court Busy With Inebriates

The recent stir-up regarding the liquor problem has put some of the imbibers on the spot. Judge Blaine issued bench warrants this week for Frank Nunes and Robert Walker of Rincon avenue, who are reported to have jumped their bail for appearance in Blaine's court for drunkenness.

Jim Doerty was given a 30-day jail sentence for being drunk, and William Harrison was fined $20 on a similar charge by Judge Blaine.

The Judge recently made a statement giving the district attorney's office a clean bill of health regarding its cooperation with his court. He has secured considerable information and aid on cases during his term as justice.

Two other cases of inebriety were tried here recently. J. E. Taphouse of Los Gatos, who was arrested by Constable Frank Coupland for drunken driving pleaded guilty and asked for probation. The case was referred to County Probation Officer Max Watson.

Clark Williams, residing on Railroad avenue, who was charged by Constable Coupland with being drunk in a public place, also pleaded guilty and elected to go to jail when given the choice of a $20 fine or a ten-day sentence.

Havens-Semaira In Bankruptcy

It is reported that the California Canneries plant will not be run by the Havens-Semaira company this season, as that concern was declared bankrupt at a hearing in San Francisco earlier this month.

A creditor's meeting has been set for Aug. 21 at 10 o'clock, with Bankruptcy Referee M. E. White at his office in the Bank of America building in San Jose.

NAVAL RESERVE CRUISE

Skipper Elwood Swane and Harry Evans, Jr., of the Southern Cross scout ship, who are members of the naval reserve force, will sail Saturday on a two weeks' cruise with a crew of reserves. They will go to Mazatlan, Mexico and return as part of their annual training.

BUY SITE AT COAST

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stuart of Williams road have purchased a building site in Capitola, where they plan to erect an attractive summer home. Mr. Stuart is a successful rancher, and Mrs. Stuart is a member of the Campbell union grammar school faculty.

PEACH PACK

The Campbell Packing corporation began the seasonal peach pack last week, starting with tuscans. Current reports say the Drew company will begin its peach season tomorrow.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

Drouth Damage Estimated at $300,000,000—Steel Fight Brings Union Labor Crisis—Landon Reconvenes Kansas Legislature.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

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WHILE relentless heat drove the nation's farm losses from drouth toward the $300,000,000 mark and sent grain prices soaring, long needed rains in scattered regions of the drouth belt brought temporary relief. In sections of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio which faced the prospect of the disaster already confronting the Northwest, the rains were a God-send to sun-parched corn fields, pastures, and crops of spring wheat. Rains in the Northwest revived portions of North and South Dakota, Montana and Nebraska.

But a heat wave lasting nearly a week had brought temperatures ranging from 90 to 114 in the Great Plains territory.

Twenty-three states, eight of them in the South, were listed as suffering in some degree from the drouth. Ten of them—North and South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Minnesota, Missouri, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Virginia and South Carolina—were already in a critical stage. Five others — Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and West Virginia—were borderline cases. Eight others where the full severity of the drouth had not yet been felt were: Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas, Indiana and Ohio.

The sweltering heat and drouth spread into Canada. The prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—Canada's bread basket—had begun to suffer like their neighbors in the United States. Except for scattered local showers, there had been no rain from Ontario westward to the Canadian Rockies since June 16.

With the full extent of the damage in the "dust bowl" area of the Northwest not yet known, the federal government made plans to deal with a long-range disaster. President Roosevelt, taking personal command of the relief program in Washington, announced that he would make a personal tour of the drouth-stricken areas within the next few weeks.

The President announced that the federal government had prepared a comprehensive plan whereby 170,000 out of 204,000 farm families impoverished by the drouth in the Northwest would be given immediate cash assistance. He declared that he will make his trip after the relief program has had an opportunity to get under way, to see for himself exactly how much damage was caused by the drouth and whether financially-ruined families are receiving the proper assistance.

ROMANCE outmaneuvered diplomacy in the life of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, American minister to Denmark, and former member of congress. The engagement of the daughter of William Jennings Bryan to Captain Boerge Rohde, an officer of the Danish army, was announced in Denmark by the latter's mother. Captain Rohde is a member of King Christian's personal bodyguard.

Ruth Bryan Owen

Captain Rohde arrived in America on the liner Drottningholm a day or two after his fiancee had reached the country. The couple were married at an estate on Long Island.

In political circles the opinion was expressed that Mrs. Owen will probably resign her diplomatic post in a short time. While there are no formal regulations which compel an American woman minister to resign when she weds, it has been customary for women in minor positions in the American foreign service to retire when they marry.

Mrs. Owen was the first American woman ever to be made minister to a foreign country. She will retain her American citizenship in spite of her marriage.

GOVERNOR Alf M. Landon returned to Topeka, Kas., after a vacation in the Colorado mountains, for the reconvening of the state legislature and to prepare for the acceptance speech he will deliver at the Republican notification ceremonies July 23.

The Republican presidential nominee appeared before a joint session of the legislature and urged passage of amendments to the state constitution to provide adequate social security measures. Governor Landon declared that care of the needy aged and others, suffering misfortunes is a "public obligation."

Following his address, the Kansas senate adopted a constitutional amendment by a vote of 35 to 1, empowering the legislature to enact a uniform system of direct aid for needy aged persons, indigent infirm persons and others suffering misfortunes which give them a claim on society for aid. It likewise passed by a unanimous vote another proposed constitutional amendment authorizing the state to levy taxes on employers and employees for systems of old age pensions and unemployment insurance to which the beneficiary must contribute.

Meanwhile, Governor Landon opened a series of major conferences with farm leaders for the purpose of drafting a farm relief program for inclusion in his acceptance speech. He conferred with former Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, and former Senator Otis F. Glenn, Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Representative Clifford Hope of Kansas and R. K. Laubengayer, a Kansas farm publisher.

AS THE long-awaited campaign to unionize the nation's steel industry was under way, one of the most serious crises in the history of the American labor movement arose when strife broke out between William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who has promoted the unionization drive in the steel industry.

William Green

Meeting in Washington, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor considered the matter of suspending eight national and international unions on the ground that these eight unions have begun the formation of a rival, or duel labor federation.

John L. Lewis announced that he would not respond to a summons of the executive council to answer charges that he had violated the federation's policy by trying to organize 500,000 steel workers into one big industrial union instead of into several unions divided by crafts.

Should the rift widen and a break occur, observers believe it would split the organized labor movement and affect its prestige and power at a critical time.

Denouncing the action of the Lewis group, President Green declared:

"It is sincerely to be regretted that the committee for industrial organization thwarted the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to inaugurate an organizing campaign in the steel industry.

"A very serious if not a fatal mistake was made when it flouted the decision of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor . . . and prevented the executive council from carrying out the convention's instructions 'to inaugurate, manage, promote and conduct an organizing campaign among the iron and steel workers at the earliest possible date.'"

Back of the collision over the attempted unionization of the steel industry are two contending schools of thought over the future of organized labor in America. One is that sponsored by Mr. Green which rose to power on a policy of trained craftsmen, trained by crafts. The other is championed by John L. Lewis who visions a powerful labor machine organized regardless of crafts, which includes the semi-skilled and unskilled workers as well as the trained craftsmen. The success of either Green or Lewis, it is believed, will herald a turning point in the history of American labor.

SENATOR William E. Borah, about whose future political plans considerable doubt existed, formally announced that he would be a candidate for re-election to the senate.

Senator Borah

Several days before making his announcement the Idaho statesman had pledged allegiance to the Republican ticket and platform, thus removing the expressed doubts of many political leaders throughout the country regarding his stand in the presidential campaign. Previously Senator Borah had commented favorably on both the Republican and Democratic platforms, praising both for the stand they had taken on the question of monopolies.

The seventy-one-year-old senator in clarifying his position on the Republican platform said:

"I have no intention of bolting the ticket.

"I am supporting the platform and I have been supporting the platform from the beginning."

SOON after returning to his desk from a three-day pilgrimage to Virginia, President Roosevelt announced that he had granted Postmaster General James A. Farley leave of absence without pay from August 1 to November 5, the day after the presidential elections.

Thus Mr. Farley will be freed from official duties to devote himself during the next three months to the direction of the President's campaign for re-election. The announcement did not come as a surprise to those in informed political circles in Washington, but it had been rumored in some quarters that Mr. Farley would resign his cabinet post and retain his job as chairman of the Democratic National committee.

Mr. Farley announced that Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas would be chairman of the Democratic speakers' bureau. The campaign, he said, would be in full swing by Labor Day, with cabinet members, ambassadors and senators taking the stump.

President Roosevelt's sojourn in Virginia took him to the dedication of Shenandoah National park, to Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson and to Williamsburg, capital of the Old Dominion from 1699 to 1779. In an address at Jefferson's home, the President called on the nation to rekindle the "sacred fire" of "true freedom" which had lighted the "golden age" of American history. He declared the present emergency required the same leadership as that displayed by Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Democratic party.

DEFYING the threats of Communist members of the chamber of deputies, the French government decided to use armed force "with care" to oust French strikers who refuse to evacuate their places of business.

The announcement of this new policy was made by Minister of the Interior Roger Salengro, following the outbreak of fresh "folded arm" strikes in Paris and the provinces. It was estimated that 80,000 workers were still on strike in various industries throughout France.

In the meantime the government's project to nationalize France's arms industry was approved by the army committee of the chamber of deputies.

CUTTING a big cake to celebrate his ninety-seventh birthday, John D. Rockefeller predicted that he would live to be one hundred. Despite temperature of 92 in the shade, the famous nonagenarian donned a sun helmet and went outdoors on his summer estate near Lakewood, N. J.

The multimillionaire oil man and philanthropist did not let the celebration of his birthday interfere with his daily nap or his daily afternoon automobile ride.

Mr. Rockefeller long since has given up all forms of athletic activities, including golf, formerly his favorite pastime. A few years ago he was down to a few holes of golf a day, but now he has given it up entirely. It has been his custom to spend his winters at Ormond Beach, Fla., and his summers either at Lakewood or at his other estate at Pocantico Hills near Tarrytown, N. Y.

WAR-WORRIED Europe shifted its anxiety from the Italo-Ethiopian sanctions problem to the newer and baffling question of what to do about the Free City of Danzig now seeking to free itself from the bonds of the League of Nations.

Adolf Hitler

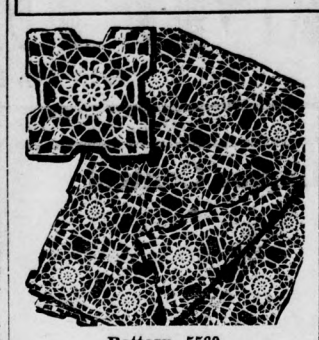
The league disposed of the sanctions problem by voting to abolish them, thus to all practical intents and purposes removing Ethiopia from the family of sovereign states. Appearing personally before the league assembly, the refugee emperor, Haile Selassie, made a last moving bid for Ethiopia's freedom.

The "king of kings" denounced France and Great Britain without mentioning their names. To the generally expressed desire to reform the league, he said the weakness was not the league covenant itself, but a lack of international morality. The Negus' request for a loan of $50,000,000 to Ethiopia was voted down. Previously Haile had informed Capt. Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary, that he would return to Ethiopia immediately to join his loyal tribesmen and fight for Ethiopian independence.

With Mussolini given satisfaction, the Danzig situation brought into the foreground the figure of Adolf Hitler, chancellor of Nazi Germany. It was a Nazi follower of Hitler, Dr. Arthur Greiser, president of the Danzig senate, who demanded independence for the former German city now surrounded by Polish territory and who denounced the league and Sean Lester, league high commissioner for the port.

Observers were of the opinion that Greiser was acting under orders from Chancellor Hitler. In view of Germany's expansionist program and its rearmament, they feel that Danzig will be the next Nazi objective now that the Rhineland is remilitarized. By the elimination of Commissioner Lester or by the curtailment of his authority over the international affairs of the city, it is believed the Nazi would be able to crush the opposition party.

For Bedspread and Scarf



Pattern 5560

"Company's coming!"—so out with the best bedspread, the dresser's matching scarf, both crocheted this easy way. You'll have reason indeed, to be proud of this lacy pair, to say nothing of a tea or dinner cloth, buffet or vanity set, all of which grow little by little as you crochet a simple medallion in number string. Repeated and joined they make stunning "heirlooms."

In pattern 5560 you will find complete instructions for making the square shown; an illustration of it and of all the stitches needed; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send fifteen cents in stamps or coins (coins preferred) to The Sewing Circle, Household Arts Dept., 259 W. Fourteenth St., New York, N. Y.

Write plainly pattern number, your name and address.

Week's Supply of Postum Free

Read the offer made by the Postum Company in another part of this paper. They will send a full week's supply of health giving Postum free to anyone who writes for it.—Adv.

Contentment Sparkles

Contentment is a diamond which sparkles in any setting.

Household Questions

Cut all dead blossoms from garden plants, cultivate soil and water plants frequently during the dry hot weather.

* * *

Lemon juice and salt will remove scorch from white clothes. Hang clothes in sun until stain disappears.

* *

When lighting a birthday cake always light the candles in the middle first and those on outside last.

* * *

Chamois gloves will be soft and pliable if a few drops of olive oil are added to the water in which they are washed.

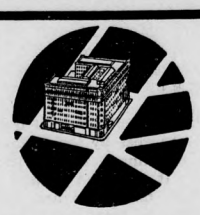
* *

Celery, lettuce or almost any vegetable may be refreshened by adding a little lemon juice to some cold water and letting the vegetables stand in it for a few hours.

* * *

Waterlilies grow best in a garden pool that is not too clean. They like sunshine and seldom bloom in shaded places.

© Associated Newspapers.—WNU Service.



UNIQUE FOR *REAL* CONVENIENCE

● Whether you visit San Francisco for fun or for finance, for business or for pleasure, you'll be amazed and pleased to find a great hotel covering two acres where five principal streets meet—the famous Palace Hotel. Here the financial, shopping, theatre, and wholesale districts meet—literally!

600 rooms, each with bath, from $3 per day (single) up.

The PALACE HOTEL

"In the Heart of San Francisco"

Archibald H. Price, Manager

Man Eats a Ton

According to science, a healthy youth weighing 100 pounds, eats 20 times his own weight during the year. A ton a year is what the average man is said to consume. Think how appalling it would be to see one's year's allowance of bread and butter, steak and tomato catchup, potatoes and salad and rice pudding laid end to end!

RARE *in New York*

A carefully restricted clientele, a policy that assures a character of patronage probably unequalled in any New York hotel...and it has enjoyed this distinction since 1886.

Now a new building with spacious rooms furnished like a private home, electric fans, circulating ice water, tub and shower baths, sundeck, air-conditioned Restaurant and Lounge Cafe.

It is convenient to everything yet sufficiently remote from the roar of the city to insure almost country quietness.

Single from $3.50 Double from $5 Suites from $8

Special weekly and monthly rates.

The GROSVENOR

Fifth Avenue at 10th Street NEW YORK

Harry A. Mason, Manager

DIZZY DEAN thrills the rodeo!

SIGN THIS BASEBALL, WILL YOU, DIZZY?
AND MY PROGRAM
AND MY BALL, TOO
SAY, THIS IS THE LAST BALL I'M GOING TO SIGN TILL AFTER THE RODEO IS OVER
YIP-EE! YIP-EE!
RIDE 'IM TEX! RIDE 'IM
LOOK, DIZZY! THAT GIRL! SHE'S FALLEN OFF THE FENCE!
SHE'S KNOCKED COLD! AND THAT STEER'S A KILLER
OLD DIZ'LL STOP HIM
YOU SURE PUT PLENTY OF ENERGY BEHIND THAT SMOKE-BALL, DIZZY
YOU'RE RIGHT, SON. TO BE A SUCCESS AT ANYTHING, YOU'VE GOT TO HAVE ENERGY
I'D GIVE A LOT TO HAVE SOME OF YOUR ENERGY, DIZZY
WELL, ONE WAY THAT WILL HELP IS TO EAT GOOD NOURISHING FOOD —LIKE GRAPE-NUTS.
IT'S TOPS. I EAT IT MYSELF

BOYS! GIRLS! Join Dizzy Dean Winners! Get Valuable Prizes FREE!

Send top from one full-size yellow-and-blue Grape-Nuts package, with name and address, to Grape-Nuts, Battle Creek, Mich., for membership pin, certificate and catalog of 49 free prizes. You'll like crisp, delicious Grape-Nuts—it has a winning flavor all its own. Economical to serve, too, for two tablespoonfuls, with whole milk or cream and fruit, provide more varied nourishment than many a hearty meal. (Offer expires Dec. 31, 1936. Good only in U. S. A.)

A Post Cereal—Made by General Foods

The same fine cereal in a new package

Dizzy Dean Winners Membership Pin. New 1936 design, two-toned solid bronze with red lettering. Free for 1 Grape-Nuts package top.

Lucky Rabbit's Foot. Just like Dizzy carries—has nickel-plated cap and ring. Sent free for 2 Grape-Nuts package tops.

DIZZY DEAN, c/o GRAPE-NUTS, Battle Creek, Mich.
I enclose..... Grape-Nuts package tops for which send me the item(s) checked below (Put correct postage on your letter):
☐ Membership Pin (send 1 package top).
☐ Lucky Rabbit's Foot (send 2 package tops).
W. N. U. 7-28-36.
Name
Street
City State

BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

Descend Among Bicycles
Many Strikes and Worries
Two Flags That Clash
Two National Hymns

This column, like others to follow, written in Europe, traveling about by automobile, will represent an effort to see things clearly, and describe them simply, according to the old formula.

Arthur Brisbane

You descend from the ship at Havre into a world on wheels, bicycle wheels, a change from the world on automobile wheels left on the other side of the Atlantic.

Here working men and women, thousands of them, ride to and from work, ten to thirty abreast, depending on the width of the street.

They have the right of way, properly, in a democracy.

So it used to be in America, when automobiles were new, small boys shouted "Get a horse," and New York state law compelled the automobile driver to stop his car and engine, while a farm wagon passed, if the farmer raised his hand, or even lead the farm team past his machine if the farmer requested it. Here the car stops, while bicycles circulate around it on both sides. Similarly, you stop, later, meeting flocks of sheep, on roads across the salt marshes of the Vendee.

France is a land of bicycles, of many political parties, and, at the moment, a land of strikes. Like all other European countries, it is a land of permanent war scares. America looks upon war as a distant, improbable possibility, and when it comes spends billions on airships that do not fly, ships that never go to sea, and similar evidences of patriotic dollar-a-year efficiency. Europe's nations live in a state of fear, as an American family might live if it knew that, at any moment, well-equipped gangsters from next door might enter, "shoot up" the household and set fire to the house.

American travelers leaving the boat by railroad, descending in Paris at the Saint Lazare station, were surprised to find crowds fighting each other, not waiting for Germany, crowds made up entirely of Frenchmen of different political opinions.

Some wore ribbons with the red, white and blue colors of the French flag; others, more numerous, wore the plain color red. One side sang the "Marseillaise," national hymn of France since the revolution.

Others wearing small red flags sang the "Internationale," official song of the Communists the world over, from Moscow to Harlem. Crowds grew bigger, the Frenchmen sang the two hymns at each other, more and more violently, with excellent voices, not one out of tune, all knowing the words of their respective hymns. The "Marsellaise" says, "Let us go, children of the fatherland, the day of glory has arrived"; the other says, "Arise ye prisoners of starvation; arise, ye wretched of the earth."

It was a scene never to be described, now that Dooley is dead, and Artemus Ward. Nobody bothered the descending foreigners from across the water. A few Frenchmen hit other Frenchmen, not hard, then agents of the Surete, whom we should call policemen, gradually dispersed the crowds, that met and sang at each other again the next day. They live in the suburbs and work in Paris, or vice versa, and, meeting in the railroad station, it enrages them to encounter those that sing the wrong hymn and wear the wrong colors.

Those singers have chests like drums, complexions that reveal countless billions of red corpuscles and voices that could be heard, almost, from Los Angeles to Santa Monica.

One of them broke off at the sad word "starvation" and said to your narrator, who had politely congratulated him on his vigor: 'Tenez, tatez mon bras, et j'ai soixante sept ans''—meaning, "Here, feel my muscle, and I am sixty-seven years old."

The muscle rose in a biceps like a small melon.

The duty of a visiting foreigner is to observe, describe and not comment; but this writer, had he accepted the invitation to speak at the American club in Paris recently, would have suggested that the French, whose only earthly possession is France, should be careful not to tear that property apart, especially with Germany ready to gather up the pieces.

This crosses the water by mail, is not new, and not news, when you see it. Only heaven knows what might happen in a week.

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WNU Service.

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—As the full meaning of the platforms of the two major party conventions sinks in, certain very definite conclusions cannot be avoided. In each instance, the two old political organizations have moved into virgin territory, entirely new fields.

Two Platforms

In the case of the Republicans, their Cleveland convention completely reorganized their party leadership and placed the responsibility in the hands of younger men, casting onto the ash heap along with the old guard leaders, many of the old time conservative ideas.

In the case of the Democrats, their Philadelphia convention virtually created a new party. They went further toward the radical side than they have ever gone before. In no spirit of criticism, it must be said that the Philadelphia convention really gave birth to a New Deal party, as such. The one thing they kept was the Democratic label.

The theme song of the Republican platform was molded out of the fabric that is part and parcel of the younger generations as distinguished from the attitude given birth and promoted and protected by the Penroses, the Lodges, the Smoots and others of that texture. This is to say that the Republican convention, for the first time in many years, has moved its campaign pronouncements out onto something approximating a moral plan, or at least the evidence is they have attempted to do so.

The Democrats, having had ten days between the Republican convention and their own in which to study the Republican document and improve upon it, went considerably beyond their opponents in the language they used. They have made an appeal to the voters of the nation that surely will attract many thousands of voters to the support of Mr. Roosevelt.

On the other hand, the Philadelphia convention proceeded to cast aside many traditions, many principles, which old line Democrats, who love the Jeffersonian theory, regard as their political bible, and they may antagonize that segment of the old party by so doing.

To state the proposition in another way, many observers and political analysts hold that while the Democratic platform contains fewer contradictions than does the Republican pronouncement and that, on the whole, it is a much better written platform, they have leaned so far to the radical side that they are leaving conservative Democrats and old guard Republicans only one place to go—to the Republican candidate. This develops because, in the first instance, the old guard Republicans obviously cannot embrace a Democratic platform which they regard as too liberal and they have no choice but the Republicans. The conservative Democrats will have the choice to make. They can go to the New Deal party or they can remain as old line Democrats and swallow their pride of party affiliation long enough to support the Republican, Governor Landon.

• • •

One may look back over the doings at Philadelphia and recognize that the meeting was thoroughly controlled from Washington. That was natural because the party in power obviously has all of the important federal offices filled with its own men. The convention included among its delegates about 64 per cent of federal office holder-delegates. Naturally, then, the meeting was going to perform as ordered.

Under Orders

That explains better than any way I know how the 104-year-old two-thirds rule was so easily abrogated. That rule has been a sore spot in conventions for years. It has many times been the direct cause of bitter convention battles and has bred scores of bitter personal animosities. It was none the less interesting, however, to see the Philadelphia delegates toss out principles of the Democratic party with such utter abandon.

I am convinced that the Democrats have not seen the end of the two-thirds rule yet. There is every indication that it will arise again when the next quadrennial meeting is held. There are plenty of Democrats who believe that the requirement of a vote of two-thirds of all delegates shall be recorded for the man selected as the party's Presidential nominee is a protective measure. But when the convention voted out the two-thirds rule, it took the Democratic party out of the hands of the South.

It seems to me that the Southerners cannot be blamed for desiring to maintain that two-thirds rule. This is their position: through all of the recent elections, the Democratic nominee has begun his campaign with the assurance that 11, 12 or 13 states in the South would give him their electoral vote. He could concentrate, therefore, on the North and the West. The old line southerners have held that since they always supplied from 100 to 140 electoral votes upon which the Democratic nominee could build, they ought to have something to say about his nomination, about the type of man selected. The two-thirds rule gave them a veto power and they have used it many times.

Now, unless the old line Democrats again gain control of the party, the South will no longer be able to sit as the umpire in deciding the type of character of the man who will bear their party label in campaigns.

The question may arise in many minds as to how the rule came to be discarded so easily. Earlier in this report to you, I mentioned that 64 per cent of the delegates to Philadelphia were federal office holders or party leaders selected by the Roosevelt patronage dispensers. The presence of those office holders and party leaders who have been bound to the Roosevelt administration in one way or another constitutes the answer. There were enough of them in the Southern delegations to constitute a balance of power on close votes in state delegation caucuses. Hence we witnessed a good many Southern states voting to abrogate the two-thirds rule over protests of some of their own numbers.

• • •

There is another circumstance about the Philadelphia convention that I believe warrants mention. It may have gone unnoticed generally but just 160 years after Thomas Jefferson drafted the Declaration of Independence, the Philadelphia convention of the Democratic party copied from the immortal Declaration the famous phrase: "We hold these truths to be self-evident."

Quote Jefferson

It was a bold move on the part of the New Dealers to lift that Jeffersonian expression and to place it among the many new theories and new ideals which they advance under the banner of what was the Jeffersonian party. Some observers point out that this action may invite comparison between the political ideals of Thomas Jefferson and Franklin D. Roosevelt because surely there is much more in the Declaration of Independence than the simple expression that certain truths are self-evident.

• • •

In these days when the world, as well as the American nation, is sorely troubled and disturbed, those Americans who are convinced that isolation may ruin our country, can find little satisfaction either in the Democratic or Republican platforms. This may not seem important until one looks back over the last two decades. Examination of what has happened in that time is sufficient to demonstrate the significance of this isolationist trend by both major political parties.

Talk About Peace

The Republican plank on foreign affairs has little to say and what it says is chiefly negative. The plank drafted by the Roosevelt administration and adopted by the Philadelphia convention is as nebulous as the milky way. Each platform talks about peace but it is decidedly doubtful that either platform has offered a genuine way to obtain or maintain peace.

It was only natural that the Republicans should restate their opposition to the League of Nations. It was likewise only natural that the Democratic plank on foreign affairs should be full of glittering generalities because it is yet to be remembered that the late Woodrow Wilson has countless followers in the New Deal party who hold the conviction that the League of Nations, with American support, would solve most world problems. It is obvious, therefore, that the Democrats could not commit the party either to League adherence or non-adherence.

Except for the party split over the old Wilsonian policies which ideals stood as a ghost in the background in the Philadelphia convention, one might have expected more definite declarations from the Philadelphia conclave. For example, the Roosevelt administration has sponsored reciprocal trade agreements. It has broadened American foreign policy in many other ways but some leader in the group that drafted the 1936 platform was smart enough to realize that a declaration on internationalism that was too strong would have brought about a vicious outburst at Philadelphia. In consequence, almost nothing of a tangible character was forthcoming.

Therefore, in summing up, I think it must be concluded that both platforms have been drawn to appeal to Americans as isolationists. Likewise, it occurs to me that the interpretation of their promises and plans and foreign policies by the two contending candidates will be the more interesting as the campaigns proceed.

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When the Broiler or Two Pots May Take Care of a Whole Meal

Making Good Use of All of Busy Housekeeper's Facilities

The choice of dishes for the quick meal which demands simple cooking processes is of interest to the busy housekeeper, says a well-known writer on household questions. Her kitchenette is often small and her stove does not always allow her to have many pots boiling at one time. Sometimes she may plan to make the broiler, the oven or one or two pots take care of the whole meal.

The other night at a supper where I was a guest, the oven did the work. A mold of well-seasoned hamburg steak, combined with green peppers, mushrooms and onions, had been placed in the center of one of those large oval brown pottery dishes. Around this sliced parboiled potatoes had been placed and over them had been sliced onions. Melted butter, mixed with sugar, salt and paprika, had been poured over all before the baking in a moderate oven.

For a broiler meal, thinly sliced ham, halved sweet potatoes and tomatoes and pineapple rings may be cooked together. The potatoes should be parboiled before they are skinned and sliced and dipped in melted butter or salad oil. The pineapple should also be dipped in the same; the tomatoes may be sprinkled with sugar, salt and pepper, minced onion, if you like and dotted with butter. The ham and the pineapple should be turned during the cooking. Instead of the ham, skewered chicken livers or scallops, alternating with pieces of bacon may be used.

For a top of the stove meal, rice may be fried with sliced onions in butter. The canned tomatoes, with a few cloves, a bit of bayleaf and salt and pepper may be added. Crisp, cooked bacon may be used as a garnish. If you prefer, the rice may be cooked with small pieces of salt pork.

Strawberry Ice Cream Cake

1 sponge cake
Vanilla ice cream
Strawberries
Sugar

Split sponge cake in half. Arrange ice cream on one layer, cover with other layer. Crush strawberries with as much sugar as desired and pour over cake.

Quick Meal

Baked hamburg steak with vegetables
Cabbage and green pepper salad
Hot rolls
Strawberry ice-cream cake
Coffee

Method of Preparation

Scrub and parboil potatoes
Light oven
Prepare hamburg steak
Slice onions
Pare and slice potatoes
Bake meat and vegetables
Prepare salad
Prepare strawberries
Slice cake
Make coffee

© Bell Syndicate.—WNU Service.

Mind Over Matter

Can we bring ourselves to believe that this Mind was made only for the body, the greater for the less, the unlimited and ever-growing Spirit for a short-lived organization of dust? Can it be that a power of Intellect, so unmeasured and exhaustless in its range, has been brought into being merely to drudge for an animal existence? How could such waste of Mind be reconciled with the wisdom of the Uncreated Mind!—W. E. Channing.

PRESENT PEACEFUL AS COMPARED TO DAYS OF ANTIQUITY

Modern times are said to be hurried and dangerous. Automobile casualties keep newspaper head-lines big and black. Machines snuff out lives. Gangsters twitch lethal trigger-fingers.

But compared with the most tranquil times of antiquity, our times are safe and peaceful. So concluded statisticians of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. Recently they made a study of causes of death in ancient Greece and Rome. Out of 275 noted persons, the causes of whose deaths are known, 136 died by violence—nearly half.

Some were soldiers—their death by violence might have been expected. But excluding warlike figures there were still 21 violent deaths among 95.

Nearly a quarter of Greece and Rome's most peaceful citizens seem to have died violently.

"What modern figures can we cite by way of comparison?" asks the Statistical Bulletin. "The proportion of deaths from violent causes, including accident, homicide, suicide, in our general population today is about 9.5 per cent . . .

"However much our days are hurried and endangered by machines and engines of destruction, they are apparently safe and peaceful in comparison with the 'golden' days of antiquity."—Literary Digest.

Our Currency

Within living memory the currency of the United States has included, in addition to the small change of today, a 1-2-cent coin, a 2-cent coin, a 3-cent nickel piece, a 3-cent silver piece and a 5-cent silver piece; and 3-cent, 5-cent, 10-cent, 15-cent, 25-cent and 50-cent denominations of paper money called "shinplasters."—Collier's Weekly.

FIRESTONE'S NEWEST --- MOST SENSATIONAL TIRE DEVELOPMENT . . .

THE New Firestone STANDARD TIRE

Firestone STANDARD

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$ 7.75
4.75-19	8.20
5.00-19	8.80
5.25-18	9.75
6.00-17 H.D.	14.30
6.00-19 H.D.	15.20

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

FIRST LINE QUALITY—The new Firestone Standard Tire has been designed and constructed by Firestone skilled tire engineers—it is a first quality tire, built of high grade materials, embodying exclusive Firestone patented construction features.

FIRESTONE NAME AND GUARANTEE—Your assurance of safety, dependability and economy.

LONGER NON-SKID MILEAGE—The wider, flatter tread is scientifically designed with more and tougher rubber.

GUM-DIPPED CORD BODY—Provides greater strength in the cord body and gives greatest blowout protection.

TWO EXTRA LAYERS OF GUM-DIPPED CORDS UNDER THE TREAD—Cushion road shocks. Afford extra protection against punctures.

IT COSTS LESS TO BUY—VOLUME PRODUCTION SAVES YOU MONEY—Volume production, efficient factories and the economical distribution make it possible to sell this new tire at these low prices.

FOR TRUCK AND BUS OWNERS

GIVES LONGER MILEAGE AND MORE ECONOMICAL SERVICE AT VOLUME PRODUCTION PRICES!

WHETHER you operate one truck or several, dependable service is your greatest asset. In hauling produce to market, operating fast local deliveries, in heavy cross-country hauling, operating school buses, or in any type of trucking service, you need a first-quality tire, built of first grade materials to give you long, trouble-free mileage. Now, for the first time, you can get such a tire at prices you can afford to pay. See your nearby Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store or Firestone Dealer today and see how the new Firestone Standard Truck and Bus Tire will give you better service and save you money.

Firestone STANDARD HEAVY DUTY

SIZE	PRICE
6.50-20	$21.95
7.00-20	29.10
7.50-20	35.20
30x5	21.30

Other Sizes Priced Proportionately Low

LEADERS in the LOW PRICE FIELD

Firestone SENTINEL

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$6.05
4.75-19	6.40

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Firestone Sentinel Tire—of good quality and construction and backed by the Firestone name and guarantee.

Firestone Courier Tire—a good serviceable tire for owners of small cars who want new tire safety at low cost.

Firestone COURIER

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$5.60
4.75-19	5.92
30x3½ Cl.	4.33

BATTERIES $6.25 Exchange — Greater starting power. Long Life.

SPARK PLUGS Give dependable mileage. 58¢ Each in Sets

BRAKE LINING $3.10 Per Set UP Labor Extra

SEAT COVERS COACHES & SEDANS $1.69 up Coupes 79¢ up

MATCHED TWIN TRUMPETS $6.25

Auto Supplies — Auto Polish (pt.) 50c; Chamois 39c up; Sponges 10c up; Wax (7 oz.) 50c; Polishing Cloth 15c up; Plush Lids (2 set) 29c up

Insect Screens — Prevents insect clogged radiators. 69¢

Sun Glasses — Ideal for beach or sports. 10¢ UP

House Fans — 8" stationary fan. $1.29

Auto Radios — Firestone Stewart-Warner six-tube. $37.95

Listen to the Voice of Firestone—featuring Margaret Speaks, Soprano, with the Firestone Choral Symphony, and William Daly's Orchestra—every Monday night over N. B. C. Nationwide Network

The Campbell Press and Valley Echo
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EVER HEARD THE LAW?

To all the tumult and shouting of the presidential campaign between now and November will be added, in California, the din of argument raging over some half a hundred proposed new state laws that had qualified for the ballot at the deadline last week.

What a task this presents to the conscientious citizen! He must say "yes" or "no" to nearly fifty proposed laws—those complicated, technical things over which even supreme courts sometimes disagree.

Already California has so many new laws that few citizens can even begin to know them. Take any much-discussed question of the hour and see how many persons are aware of the law at the base of it. A big stage line applies to operate on the highways. Shouts come from those for it. Shouts come from those against. Yet there, unknown to most on either side, is section 50¼ of the public utility act, which says about granting certificates permitting stage lines to operate:

" . . . provided that the railroad commission shall have power . . . to issue said certificates . . . only when the existing passenger stage corporation or corporations serving such territory will not provide the same to the satisfaction of the railroad commission."

That is the law, the part of it designed to protect the motorist, to prevent highways from becoming clogged and broken down by flocks of stages operating in cut-throat competition —and yet, how many persons ever heard of that law before?

There are limitless examples of how little we can know of the multitude of laws already on the books. Now we are to be asked in November to vote on half a hundred more. As conscientious voters, we are supposed to cast our ballots intelligently.

It is no easy task, these days—this business of being a good citizen.

* * * * *

THE FORGOTTEN WOMAN

Probably never before in the history of any nation have "career women" been so active in government and politics as they are in America today.

From the turbulent political front comes news that both major parties have promised women equal consideration with men in appointments to federal and state jobs. Already we have women cabinet members, women representatives, women diplomats, and women judges.

Few quarrel with this idea. But, lest the spectacular aspects of it warp our perspective, it is time someone spoke a word for the "forgotten woman"—the woman who sustains the home, who cooks and sews and gives her life to children.

It is she who exerts the really profound influence on government and politics.

As buyer for the family, she purchases more than any other member. Buying most, she is the heaviest taxpayer. Her vote is a constant threat to politicians who would heap taxes on necessities.

But it is not her vote alone which gives the forgotten woman greater influence than "career women" in politics and government. After all, who is it who is shaping the minds and habits and characters of the presidents, congressmen, and judges of tomorrow? Who but the women devoting their lives to the children of today?

* * * * *

LABOR'S FRIEND?

The claim has been put forth for the single tax that it is labor's friend.

Since the proposal begins in its very title by pretending to be nothing more than "sales tax repeal," one can scarcely be blamed for questioning the sincerity of this claim.

Let's see what sort of friend to labor the single tax would be.

Approximately 50 per cent of labor's members are home owners. The single tax, heaping an impossible, confiscatory burden on land, would literally jerk the foundations from under their homes. But that is not all.

The non-property owners, who rent their homes or apartments, would pay the bill in excessive rentals.Of course they could move to cheaper quarters. Or they could avoid moving by cutting out everything but bare necessities so that they could meet bloated rent bills. But that is not all.

If California adopts the single tax in November, the ranks of the unemployed will grow by tens of thousands. Business and industry, its property and its credit destroyed, would stagnate, throwing men out of work. And still that is not all.

But it is enough to give us a pretty fair idea of the sort of friend the single tax would be to labor in California.

* * * * *

MINUS $20,000,000,000

During the past six years the federal treasury has been going into the hole.

In that time, the federal government has spent approximately $18,000,000,000 more than it has received. And it is reliably forecast that the current fiscal year will place the cumulative deficit above $20,000,000,000.

Those vast deficits have been "financed" through issuance of government securities—in other words, they have been added to the soaring national debt. They have been charged against the future—and generations to come must help pay them.

These are facts that require no comment. They show, better than argument, how essential to the national welfare is economy in governmental expenditures.

LONG LIVE THE KING

Britain is still jittering about the calamity that almost happened when a crack-brained "protester" tried to assassinate King Edward.

Fortunately it turned out that he was just protesting about things in general, and not acting for any organized band of terrorists. England has remained astonishingly free of the brand of violence now flourishing in the rest of Europe. Should she not continue so, it would be the worse for democracy in the world.

Kings of England, even though they must display themselves so often and so openly at the heads of processions and in various observances, have been safer even than our vigilantly guarded Presidents. Lincoln, Garfield and Mc Kinley were assassinated. Theodore Roosevelt was shot on two occasions. Mayor Cermak of Chicago was killed by a bullet intended for Franklin Roosevelt shortly before his inauguration.

The world rejoices that King Edward escaped, and that the attempt on his life did not indicate the advent of organized terrorism in Britain.

* * * * *

A MOTTO FOR MANKIND

Had they been armed with the dreaded tooth drills, those ten thousand dentists from every state and a dozen foreign countries who were guests of California last week hight have struck terror into the hearts of the populace.

But not once in San Francisco, where the annual convention of the American Dental association took place, was one of the 10 thousand heard to say, "This might hurt a little."

They were here to pool knowledge they had added in the past year, and to compare notes on the progress of their profession.

But there was one classic sentence spoken at the convention which need not be limited to dentistry, and which was, in a way, the unintended highlight. Spoken by a scientist, it might well be adopted as the motto of a world that struggles so unscientifically with the eternal problems of life and government. The sentence was,

"There are no cure-alls for pain."

For the pain of imperfections in democracy there are no cure-alls, and still many look to fantastic proposals, to dictatorship and various 'isms" of misguided theorists, as those in California today who shout, "Repeal the sales tax and give us the single tax." Relief from pain of human errors can come only through patient, thoughtful effort based on fundamental facts. Cure-alls are never anything but pitfalls.

So the ten thousand dentists, besides trading professional knowledgeand enjoying their convention in California, unintentionally coined a motto for mankind. Thik it over. It's a good one.

"There are no cure-alls for pain."

* * * * *

JAPAN AND THE SPIES

How any American can betray his country's confidential naval or military information to the paid spy of a foreign nation is a little too much for most of us to understand.

The logic of it is plain enough. Unprincipled or embittered men who though still Americans in name, have ceased to be in spirit, simply cash in on an opportunity to make what looks like "easy money." But there is in most people, deeper than logic, something that cannot comprehend.

One ex-gobwho betrayed his country for 30 pieces of Japanese silver was tossed into prison less than a month ago. Now an ex-officer awaits trial on a similar charge. And a "spy hunt" of proportions unprecedented since the war is under way in the United States.

Today every nation is carrying on some sort of espionage in other countries. America does least of it, our agents being scarcely more than legal observers. Japan does more spying than any oother two countries, and is very "spy conscious" at home. Any foreigner on a pleasure tour over there, if he happens to have a camera, is regarded with great suspicion.

Peace time espionage, however, ishighly overrated. And while Japan's is probably as effective as anyone else's, much of their is sheer burlesque. Nippon fishing boats off the coast of California may be busy making maps and charts, but for a few cents they could buy better ones made by our own government in geodetic surveys.

There is little to worry about as to actual damage done by foreign spys or native betrayers within this country. The unpleasant thing is to have to admit that there are American Judas'. But we can remember that, after all, in spirit they are really not Americans.

* * * * *

COPPER IN 1935

Recent official figures concerning the experience of the copper industry in 1935 show that the mines made substantial progress.

According to the U. S. Bureau of Mines, large increases were noted in mine, smelter and refinery production of the red metal, being more than 50 per cent higher than in 1934. Production in 1935 was the largest since 1931.

The average price of copper was slightly higher in 1935 than in 1934, and domestic consumption was substantially greater. There was an appreciable decline in surplus stocks of the metal, always an encouraging sign.

The industry stillhas a long way to go before it reaches a level that can be called normal—but it seems to have shaken off the paralysis that gripped it for several years.

* * * * *

LANDON ECONOMY

Women who are watching the government spend beyond its means "are wondering what they would do if it should cost them twice as much as their husbands make to run their households," declared Miss Natalie Couch who is to head the women's division in the eastern campaign headquarters of the Republican National committee. "Women have economical minds. That is why they admire Governor Landon. They have learned that government, after all, is only housekeeping on a big scale."

CALIFORNIA MISSIONS

MISSION SAN CARLOS
Borromeo
June 3, 1770

Discovered in 1542 by Don Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, bold Portuguese navigator in the employ of Spain, ignored by the Spanish crown until 1602, when Gen. Sebastian Vizcaino landed there and wrote glowing accounts of its ideal harbor and back country, and again forgotten by Spain for a period of 168 years, Monterey was destined to be the scene of Father Junipero Serra's greatest missionary efforts and his last resting place.

Fearful that the Russians, who were moving down the north Pacific coast, intended to seize all of what now is California, a new country Spain claimed as a result of the voyages of Cabrillo and Vizcaino, the Spanish government in 1768 directed Inspector General Joseph de Galvez to send expeditions from Mexico to Upper California to lay claim to the territory and "plant the standard of the holy cross among the heathens."

We have seen in the story of the founding of the first Franciscan mission at San Diego how Fr. Serra accompanied the forces of Gaspar de Portola from La Paz to San Diego and how he went with the second Portola expedition north in search of Monterey bay, Portola going by land and Junipero by sea. Portola's first quest had failed, he and his men not recognizing Monterey bay from the hills surrounding it. However, the second expedition was a success and Portola and Fr. Serra both arrived at Monterey in May, 1770.

It was on his weary way back to San Diego that Portola pitched his camp on a hill overlooking Carmelo bay near a spot where Mission San Carlos later was established. Here Portola caused a cross to be erected on which was carved: "Dig at the base and thou wilt find writing." A bottle containing an account of the failure to discover Monterey bay, of the finding of San Francisco bay and of the necessity of reutrning to San Diego to escape starvation was buried at the foot of the cross.

On his return expedition, Portola again camped at Carmelo there to await the arrival of Fr. Serra and the sea party in the San Antonio. The two forces were joined on June 1, 1770, and orders were given to remove the camp from the arroyo near the Rio Carmeol to the harbor of Monterey. Portola fixed June 3 as the day upon which formal possession would be taken of Monterey bay and its lands in the name of King Carlos III of Spain.

Describing the ceremonies attending the raising of the Spanish flag on what was to be the presidio of Monterey, Fr. Crespi wrote:

"On the same day, June 3, Pentecost Sunday, 1770, on which Gov. and Commander Gaspar de Portola took possession of the port of Monterey in the name of the king, and began the presidio of San Carlos, the Rev. Fr. Presidente of all the missions, Fr. Junipero Serra, in the name of the king, and

(Continued on Page 5)

FOOD FOR THOUGHT!

INCREASE IN FOOD IMPORTS UNDER NEW DEAL
GRAIN 350 %
BUTTER 2,200 %
ANIMAL FAT 2,000 %
MEAT 300 %
EGGS 1,000 %
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Verbatim Copy "Single Tax" Initiative

(General Election, November 3, 1936)
READ IT CAREFULLY . . . VOTE INTELLIGENTLY
VOTE "NO" ON TAX ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA!

The Proposed Amendment

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 11a. Abolishing Certain Sales Taxes. That all sales taxes in any form which have been created on behalf of the State or any subordinate jurisdiction since the first day of January, 1933, be and the same are hereby discontinued, and the imposition of any new sales tax in whatever guise hereafter is forbidden.

Joker No. 1
"The Bait" — Sales Tax Repeal—to catch the unwary voter.

ARTICLE IV.

That so much of Section 34a in Article IV of the Constitution as reads as follows:

"Not more than twenty-five per cent of the total appropriations from all funds of the State shall be raised by means of taxes on real and personal property according to the value thereof"

be and the same **is hereby rescinded and canceled;** and taxation upon real and tangible personal property shall only be limited for county or city and county purposes as provided in Section 2a of Article XIII.

Joker No. 2
This section repeals State property tax limitation — making the sky the limit.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 2a. For the Encouragement of Industry. For the purpose of encouraging the establishment of homes, and for the further purpose of ultimately freeing industry in its various forms as rapidly as possible from taxation, and to encourage production by levying proper taxation upon the common product of the whole State, its land value—it is provided as follows:

From the assessed value of the improvements now or hereafter assessed for taxation and included in any homestead, before collection of taxation shall be deducted the sum of one thousand dollars.

For the first fiscal year occurring after the adoption of this section, and for each of the four immediately succeeding years, taxes upon tangible personal property and upon remaining improvements in and on land levied by the several counties, cities and other taxing districts of the State, shall be decreased in the proportion of one-fifth of their assessed value, and thereafter shall cease, **land value taxation being substituted.** As far as necessary, **limitations of the tax rate of counties, cities, and other taxing districts shall be raised proportionately** to the amount that the assessed value of tangible personal property and improvements not taxed shall bear to the entire assessed value of property subject to taxation. This provision for the gradual exemption of tangible personal property and improvements from taxation shall also be applied to any tax levied thereon for State purposes.

Joker No. 3
Why grant an exemption on something which would be non-existent? (The act abolishes ALL taxes on improvements within five years, substituting additional land taxes.)

Joker No. 4
ALL TAXES PLACED ON LAND — THE "SINGLE TAX".

Improvements are defined as including all structures of any kind in and on land, and all fencing, drainage, and irrigation pipes, vineyards, orchards, growing crops and the like, increasing the value of cultivated and usable land over unused or uncultivated land.

The provisions of this amendment shall control any case of conflict with any other sections or articles of the Constitution.

Joker No. 5
County and city tax limitations nullified.

REMEMBER--YOU CAN'T VOTE SALES TAX OUT WITHOUT VOTING "SINGLE TAX" IN!

The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Editor's Note: This is the fifth in a series of articles by Ralph H. Taylor, farm leader and governmental observer, tracing the tremendous increases in governmental expenditures during recent years, analyzing "cause and effect" and debating possible solutions of the problem. In his concluding article next week, Taylor will discuss the question: "How Can I Reduce My Tax Bills?"—outlining the case as it affects the rank and file of taxpayers.

"For every ailment, my friends, there's a remedy! But in this little bottle, for the ridiculous price of $1, there's a cure for every malady which affects you . . . . . In this bottle, you will find new life, new health, new happiness! In this bottle, ... "

With superb showmanship, plus a casual knowledge of "sick man's psychology," the old-time patent medicine man hawked his wares!

He found his victims on every street corner—and usually sold them, for ailing humanity is invariably credulous, invariably seeking a short-cut to new health and new vitality.

The patent medicine man has gone, but "cure-alls" still abound.

Today ,as an aftermath of economic distress, oppressive taxation and public uncertainty, there are "cure-alls" to the right and "cure-alls" to the left—Single tax, sales tax repeal, Utopia, share the wealth, and a hundred and one others. Some are well-intentioned, honestly offered, but ill-considered and poorly founded; others lack even an honest origin.

And California taxpayers, regardless of the fact that their tax bills are often excessive and burdensome, must subject proffered "cure-alls" to the most careful scrutiny—recognizing that "the cure may be worse than the disease" and that no magic pill can banish tax disorders which have developed over a long period of years.

The two-in-one sales tax repeal-single-tax act, which appears on the November ballot, undoubtedly takes front rank as the most dangerous panacea to be submitted to California voters this year—particularly from the standpoint of the farmer, the home-owner, or any common property taxpayer.

Stripped of its camouflage, this proposal is the old and discredited single tax act—seven times defeated in California by overwhelming majorities—designed to destroy the private ownership of land and common property generally by the simple expedient of tax confiscation.

Masquerading as a sales tax repeal in an attempt to trap the unwary voter, this act would abolish outright all forms of sales tax, liquor taxes and probably the truck and gas tax—transferring the entire burden to land. In addition, it would reduce personal property taxes and taxes on improvements one-fifith each year until entirely abolished — again placing the burden on land.

During the first year ,it is estimated by the state's fiscal authorities that the single tax proposal would add a minimum of $305,234,574 to taxes levied on California lands—with an average tax rate in the state of $11.25 per hundred dollars. By the second year, it is conservatively computed, the tax rate would soar to $32.20, and the third year to $80.50—rates which are plainly confiscatory and designed to bring about state ownership of all property.

The voter who might be tempted by sales tax repeal should remember, when he goes to the polls, that this is a clear-cut instance where the cure is worse than the disease.

Whether the "cure-all" be the one-house legislature, the share the wealth plan, or any of the others which have achieved brief popularity, California voters should recognize the simple truth that there is no easy road to tax reform, or economic readjustment. Tax repeal proposals are not actually tax repeals at all; they merely provide fo rthe substitution of one tax for another. To reduce taxes, there must be reduction in cost of government. And such reductions will come only as a result of intelligent citizenship, careful planning and budgeting, determined effort to eliminate non-essential services, and a public demand that government, like the individual, live within its income.

Notification July 23

Topeka, Kas.—Fresh from his recent vacation in Estes Park, Gov. Alf M. Landon, Republican nominee for the Presidency, is shown here as he returned for the special session of the legislature, and for his notification ceremonies July 23.

Hamilton Bares New Deal Fears

Sees 'Victory for America' This Fall, in Speech at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL. — John D. M. Hamilton, new chairman of the Republican National committee, opened the Republican Presidential election campaign in the West with a ringing, straightforward declaration of the misdeeds of the Roosevelt administration and its fear of obliteration which the public recognition of these misdeeds has produced.

His speech was delivered at a dinner given him by the Republican Finance committee for Illinois. As he finished upon the note: "There can be only one outcome in November—a victory for America!" the more than 3,000 listeners cheered wildly. It was the largest political dinner in Chicago's history; 1,200 were turned away.

In the early passages of his speech, Hamilton dwelt upon the "phoney" character of the claimed New Deal confidence in re-election, and endorsement of its candidate—confidence he said was unreliable for the very fact that it has been bought with payroll jobs and the taxpayers' money.

Points to Farley's Fears.

Hamilton also cited the futile imitations of the Republican platform advocated by President Roosevelt with respect to the Democratic monopoly plank, the civil service plank and the plank on balancing the budget. He characterized these imitations as sincere flattery.

"There has been a sudden end to the talk that the Republican party would carry only six states in November," Hamilton declared. "On the contrary, the chairman of the Democratic National committee felt obliged to tell the delegates to the Philadelphia convention that confidence was not enough. And in the last few days supporters of the administration have been disheartened by the extraordinary spectacle of their candidate for President so uncertain of carrying his own state that he must draft the aid of a governor, whom he himself placed in office, at the sacrifice of that man's own personal preferences and political future."

Hamilton expressed sympathy for James A. Farley, "jobmaster general of the New Deal," declaring: "He has undertaken to see that his candidates are re-elected in November and quite plainly he doesn't know how it can be done."

The G. O. P. chairman said the administration's claims for its agricultural policy were singularly modest.

Betrayal of Farmer.

"It neglects," he said, "to mention the extraordinary increase in importations of farm products, which are most certainly directly attributable to the Roosevelt administration. It neglects to say that from 1932 to 1935 imports of raw foodstuffs increased 41 per cent and of manufactured foodstuffs 49 per cent. It neglects to state that in that period importations of wheat jumped from three thousand bushels to over twenty-seven million bushels; and imports of corn jumped from 344 thousand bushels to over 43 million bushels; that imports of rice went from 19 to 53 million pounds."

Hamilton predicted that citizens would not be fooled out of realizing the excessive burden of taxes. "They will note the perfectly correct horror with which Mr. Roosevelt views gambling with other people's money, but at the same time they will note he fails to mention the gambling in which irresponsible New Deal officials have indulged, not only with our money but with money which our children will have to produce."

Calif. Missions

(Continued from Page 4)

in the name of the Rev. Guardian and the Ven. Discretory of the Apostolic College of the Propagation of the Faith of San Fernando de Mexico, began the new mission under the title of San Carlos, naming as chief patron of the new church the most holy patriarch St. Joseph, as he had been directed by the illustrious inspector-general that two patrons should be assigned, one for the mission, who was San Carlos Borromeo, and the other for the church, who was the most holy Patriarch St. Joseph. As our ecclesiastical head, he (Fr. Serra) took possession of it in the name of the said college, appointing as his companion missionary Fr. Juan Crespi, his pupil in philosophy, which he had taught him in the royal monastery of our Seraphic Father San Francisco in the City of Palma in the holy Province of Majorca."

An arbor of boughs served as the first church of the new mission and in it was a table for an altar on which holy mass was celebrated until a temporary chapel was built.

As early as July, 1770, two warehouses had been erected and several smaller, primative buildings put up. But it would seem that almost from the start, Fr. Serra felt that the site chosen was not a good one because of its proximity to the presidio and its soldiers and because of a dearth of Indians in that locality. Wherefore, when the San Antonio sailed for Mexico it carried a petition from Junipero to the viceroy requesting permission to move the mission to the Rio Carmelo across the peninsula of Point Pinos.

Fr. Palou reported at the end of 1770: "On Dec. 26 the first baptism took place in the pagan nation. It was for the fervent and ardent heart of our Venerable Fr. Serra an indescribable jubilee."

On May 21, 1771, ten Franciscan fathers from the missionary College of San Fernando in the City of Mexico, who had volunteered for service with the California missions, arrived at Monterey, bringing joy to Fr. Serra, even then dreaming of the great chain of Franciscan stations that was to stretch from San Diego to San Francisco and on north to Sonoma.

Fr. Serra assigned the newcomers to their fields and sent them all to San Diego aboard the San Antonio, only Fr. Juan Crespi and himself remaining at Monterey. He, himself, with a handful of soldiers then set out to locate a suitable new site for Mission San Carlos. He found one to his liking, ordered the felling of trees for lumber and then traveled south into the Sierra de San Lucia, where on July 14, 1771, as we have seen, he founded Mission San Antonio de Padua.

Desirous of himself founding Carmelo mission, Fr. Serra lived in a little shack on the site, leading the life of a hermit. Fr. Palou records that the Indians came to love Junipero, whom they called the Old Father. At the end of 1771, Fr. Serra with Fr. Crespi and the Indian neophytes moved to Carmelo which, Fr. Palou says, "became his (Junipero's) own peculiar mission, where he continued till his death, when he was not bound to visit other missions or make necessary journeys in virtue of his office of presidente of the missions."

We know of the famine that struck San Carlos and other missions due to delay in the arrival of foodships from Mexico, of Captain Fages' expedition into the Valley of Bears, where Mission San Luis Obispo was to be established, of the thousands of pounds of bear meat he sent back to Monterey, of Fr. Serra's journey south with him to San Diego and of Junipero's trip to Mexico in 1773 to confer with the viceroy on plans for future missions. Fr. Serra returned to San Carlos in May, 1774.

Fr. Palou records that for eight months in 1774 "milk was the manna for all from the commandante and the fathers down to the least individual. * * * At this mission of San Carlos for 37 days we were without a tortilla or as

(Continued on Page 8)

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Snowflake Sodas, 1-lb. pkg.	17c
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CHAPTER XXIV—Continued

—22—

He saw her shoulders shake and knew that she was crying; suddenly, in a rage, she was on her feet again. "How dared he—how dared he do that!" she said, her eyes glittering dark blue in her white face. "How dares a man treat a woman who loves him that way! Ah, but she wanted him," Tony said, crumpling, speaking gently, hopelessly again. "She wanted him, and Larry's so kind—so generous—"

A silence, during which the man smoked and watched her. Then, suddenly, she looked up, spoke quietly, as if she were very tired:

"I'm sorry to treat you to these fireworks, Joe. You're—awfully kind to me. I'm all right now. I think maybe you'd better take me to Bendy's; I'll have to tell Bendy, and Alvin will smile his smug little whiskery doctor smile at what happens to girls who fall in love with married men.

"I'll get used to it after a minute. You do. Even when a man's arm is cut off, or his leg, they say he gets used to it like that—in a second. I wish I could hate Larry. I wish—"

For a moment her whole body was in revolt, as if touched by a hot iron, her arms flung up, her head thrown back, and her mouth opened as if to find breath.

"I couldn't do a thing like that to a dog!" she whispered, collapsing again. "I could not, Joe. It's me—it's me this is happening to; no, I couldn't do it to anyone! I'm sorry. I'm really all right now. I'll get my things. Bendy'll worry if I'm too late."

"No, you just lie there on the settle and think about it for a while, and I'll tell Brenda, if she telephones, that the company's leaving and that I'll bring you home. Lie there a while and get your breath, and you'll be all right."

His big hands punched pillows behind her back as Tony obediently stretched herself on the fireside seat. She lay there passive, her eyes on the fire, her breast still occasionally rising and falling on a great sigh.

"It doesn't somehow seem like Larry," Tony presently offered in a weak little voice.

"Larry was never what you thought he was."

"It hurts me—somehow it hurts me horribly to have you say that."

"I suppose it does."

"Larry is the only man—the only one—who ever—whom I ever—" the girl began confusedly, and stopped.

"And that hurts me horribly, so honors are even," Joe said.

"It is impossible for me to believe that you think of me what I think of Larry," Tony presently recommenced. "We're all playing a lone hand in this life, aren't we, Joe?"

"I don't think of you what you think of Larry," Joe said flatly. Tony's ringed eyes moved to him in weary inquiry.

"Don't?"

"No. I know you, Tony, and you don't know Larry. I'm not knocking him, mind you," Joe said. "But I say you don't know him. I do know you. I know every lovely inch of you. I know that you're the woman for me, and that I'm the husband for you. We're alike. We like the same things. We talk the same language.

"You and Larry aren't alike. I'm not saying this to make you feel any better. I know you feel rotten tonight. And you will feel rotten; it'll take you a long time to get straight about it. But I say that you love—well, this place, and the ocean and the kitchen and Bendy's kids, and the dogs, and all that. He doesn't. He's Lorenzo the Magnificent."

The girl laughed weakly; her face crinkled into tears.

"Oh, he is," she said in a whisper.

"Ruth was rich; Larry's probably inherited a fortune. She may have left a dozen legacies, but Gran was rich, and Ruth would have inherited Gran's money, and he gets it all, or certainly most of it. He's rich now; he likes it that way."

"Ah, that's not quite fair."

"Maybe not. But about things like that you and Larry never would have seen eye to eye."

Tony was not listening. Her long wet lashes glittering in the soft lamplight, she was looking thoughtfully at the fire.

"Oh, Joe, why did it have to happen this way? Why did I have to be the woman to live through this?"

There was a long silence.

"I don't know," said Joe then, pulling on his pipe, and Tony's unhappy little laugh died away into another long pause when neither spoke. Where his thoughts went the girl neither knew nor cared. To Tony all the world was composed of just two persons, a beautiful woman, sinuous and jeweled in the exquisite thin robes of fine batiste and delicate laces that Caroline especially loved; a tall brown man with his arms about her.

"You women are strange," said Joe.

"Are we?"

"You bet your life you are."

"You know—you know damn well that what you feel for Larry is excitement, curiosity. You think it would be thrilling to have him carry you off to a suite at the Fairmont hotel, make love to you."

"Thank you," Tony said drily, as he paused, pondering over his pipe.

"Well, isn't it true?"

"It is not true."

"Knowing," Joe continued, as if there had been no interruption, "knowing that whatever lasts in marriage, that doesn't. Knowing that it can't last, it never does—whatever it is—that thrill that he gives women, that makes them say, 'I'd rather have him mean to me in that magnificent way of his, keep me waiting, despise me, throw me down, than not have him at all!'"

Tony swallowed; spoke lightly: "Is that the way women feel to him?"

"You know it."

"I do not know it," she said in a low, hurt tone. She lay silent, staring at the fire. After a while she stirred and said that she must go, and Joe making no protest, she pulled on her old gloves and they went out into the cold sharpness of the night together. At the door she leaned against him.

"I wish I could stay here, alone with you, forever, and never see any of them—any of them, again!"

"Why don't you?"

"You could go into town of Mondays, Joe, and come back on Thursdays. I'd be completely happy alone with the dog and Rita. She'd come over and sleep nights if I was frightened."

"Stay, if you like," Joe said.

"You're so tremendously comforting to me," said Tony, her eyes shut, her head resting against his shoulder for a moment. "I'm so sorry about all this!"

"I'm going up to town tomorrow early—about nine. Shall I stop for you?" he asked practically, after a moment.

"Will you? I think I'll not tell Bendy tonight. I'll wait until Alvin's gone tomorrow and tell her then. I'll have to face every one—Aunt Meg, Mary Rose; she'll pity me so that I'll want to kill her."

"Married!" Tony breathed to herself in an almost inaudible undertone, out of her own thoughts. On the trip to Brenda's house she did not speak again.

CHAPTER XXV

"DO YOU still feel that you want to see him again?" Joe asked. Tony's face dimpled as she looked thoughtfully down at the sand she was marking into even ridges with a bit of silvery smooth driftwood.

"Not as I did," she said, coloring a little as she smiled.

"Almost willing to take a chance that half your children will be Dutchy-looking little blonds?"

"Almost. I love Dutchy little blonds."

Joe lay silent for a while in the warm sand. Presently he said:

"Well, I imagine you'll have your chance soon."

"My chance?"

"To see him."

"Oh, yes, that. Now that your grandmother's dead they'll probably come West."

She fell to musing, and Joe pulled his cap a little farther down over his eyes and appeared to dream.

"After the office yesterday this is heaven," Tony presently said. "Is there anything in the whole world more wonderful than an autumn sea, and gulls, and waves coming in, and sunshine like this?"

"It's swell," Joe murmured inelo-quently.

"Autumn sunshine," Tony went on after a space. "Pure and thin—and sad, somehow. Cosmos instead of lilacs, and figs instead of cherries, and that soft veil over the sea." And unexpectedly she concluded with vigor: "I adore it!"

Joe laughed lazily.

"You almost had me in tears, Tony. You were going on into the sere, the yellow leaf, your voice getting sadder and sadder. I thought you were going to end up with the death of Little Nell."

Tony laughed, too, a trifle shamefacedly.

"Well, I do love it—autumn." She meditated deeply. "Spring first," she decided, "then autumn. Then winter, and then summer."

"Summer last of all?"

"Oh, yes—don't you think so?"

"Well, I like corn on the cob."

"Yes, and peaches," Tony conceded. "But there's something so cocksure about summer."

"Winter's one long revel of dragging wood in, down here."

"And wet walks, and rain sluicing down, and pancakes for breakfast!"

"Not that you often touch them."

"I know. But I love that warm kitcheny smell of hot butter and sirup and hot cakes on a freezing morning."

"If they come through with the Rio offer—"

"'If they come through!' What nonsense! Why, they're begging you on their knees."

"Well, then, if I accept the Rio offer—No, but what do you suppose they eat for breakfast in Rio?"

"Coffee and melons and sour bread and fried chicken," Tony answered readily.

"Will you go to Rio with me, Tony?"

"Do you want me to, Joe?"

"Yo' knows ah do, honey."

"I reckon yo' does."

They basked on in the mild sunshine, and the lazy waves came punctually in a smother of emerald and ivory over the near-by rocks, spread in interlocking circles on the strip of sandy beach, and went away again, leaving the little pools brimming, and the silky purple and blue ribbons, weeds and mussel shells glittering and dripping.

"You're easy on my old eyes," the man said presently, glancing up.

"I love to have you think so. We ought to go up pretty soon; Bendy was going to telephone about dinner."

"I thought they had company."

"They have. But it was only Cliff and Mary Rose. And if Patricia was all right they said they might all come over."

"I hope nobody comes!"

They climbed the great ridges of rock up to the cliff level and were at the garden's end, where the new brick paths and the tall roses and chrysanthemums were rustling in

"Not as I Did," She Said, Coloring a Little.

the afternoon airs, and the slender beeches sent trim shadows across the lawn. In this setting, and with the descending sun flashing in every window, the square-cut house did not look too awkward; there was a pleasant air of green-and-white seaside hospitality about it and its open windows and awninged terrace.

"I love this house," Tony said, as they went in. "It was my escape in the darkest hours of my life from everything—even myself. I used to come down here from the office, beaten, broken, and the silence of it, and your not questioning me, not watching me. I'm very fond of you!"

In that last phrase she was addressing the fireplace; she laid her cheek against it. She had helped him build it.

"Do we need a fire?"

"We will, as soon as the sun goes down. We might as well, for if they're coming the room's bound to seem cool."

"You know, Tony," said Joe, on his knees with logs in his long brown hands, "you were bound to run into something like—like what you did run into. I wouldn't grudge it, if I were you."

"Grudge it?"

"Yep. I wouldn't let myself resent it, feel that I was out of luck falling in love with a man I couldn't have. If you hadn't done that you'd have married one of those fellows in the office. Did you ever think of that?"

She was in the deep leather chair, watching him seriously.

"I suppose that's so."

"It's so of every woman like you; it has to be so. You were young in lots of ways, old in lots of ways, eager and impulsive and mad to live. You just had to run your head into something."

"I wonder," Tony said, frowning faintly, looking away.

"You changed for Larry; you grew up. You were—well, like those pictures in Bendy's book, when you first met him. You grew older and wiser and lovelier."

"And better and more beautiful?" Tony suggested in the pause.

"You know it's true. You're one of the successful women of San Francisco now. You're certainly one of the loveliest."

"Joe," Tony began, after a pause. He flung down an armful of logs.

"Shoot."

"Do you suppose a person ever could come to be glad of—of anything like that—like what hurt me and humiliated me and made me hate myself and every one else?"

"I think," Joe said, standing panting on the hearth, looking down at her, "I think that's just one of the things one might be glad of."

"A la Browning," Tony suggested. "'Then welcome each rebuff that turns earth's smoothness rough.'"

"Exactly—a la Browning. And a la every one who ever really grew up. Larry's never really grown up, you know, and neither has Caroline."

Tony was not listening. Her eyes, fixed in reluctance and apprehension, were looking straight through the eastern windows toward the stretch of farm road that curved to the highway a mile away.

"Company!" she exclaimed disgustedly.

"Oh, hell," Joe said simply.

"And I don't know that car, and I don't recognize that man who's driving—"

"It's a chauffeur—there's a man and woman in the back—damn!" Joe said, looking over her shoulder. They turned toward the terrace door and together went out to meet the visitors in the car.

"It's Larry," Tony said then. "Larry and Caroline." She dropped a suddenly cold hand to meet Joe's, warm and hard and waiting. "I'm in for it now!"

The newcomers descended; there was a little laughing confusion of hand-clasping and kissing on the terrace. Larry was heavier than he had been, Tony thought, but as handsome and brown, as shrewd of gray eyes as ever; Caroline was at the peak of her exotic and startling beauty. In dashing black and white, with a great scarf tied under chin, gauntlets with flaring cuffs, a great silver fox skin linked about her shoulders, and a hat about six weeks in advance of the mode on her satin-black hair, she instantly made Tony, in her brown pumps and pleated skirt and sweater, feel like a little girl.

"Tony, luck to find you here!" Larry said. "I was going to ring you up tomorrow."

Did he mean it? Or was he just a little confused? Tony could not tell. She was only overwhelmingly conscious that the dreaded moment had come: she was speaking to Lawrence Bellamy again.

"You didn't let us know!" she stammered.

"You must both lunch with us tomorrow," said Caroline.

"When'd you get in, Larry?" This was Joe.

"Just this morning. We hadn't been in an hour before we tried to telephone, but they said you couldn't be reached by telephone."

"I have one, though. But it's not in the book."

"Joe, what's this about Rio?" demanded his sister.

"Oh, they want me to go down there for three years for the Foundation. It's a pip of a chance."

"And are you going? Let's not let him, Tony!"

"It's a wonderful chance," Tony said. "But let's stop freezing out here and get warm!"

They all went in to the fire; Larry sent the driver away with careful instructions.

"Get your dinner at the hotel, and come back at nine. Joe, you can give us dinner?"

"Can we, Tony?"

"Joe, we're buried in food. We've ham, we've enchiladas, we've alligator pears."

"Oh, fine!" Larry said. He gripped their hands in a hearty, happy manner. "He can't always have been like this!" Tony thought. "Tony, Joe," he said, "it seems good to get back and hear your voices again and have Tony planning for meals! Meals seem to be your fate, Tony."

"Don't they?"

"And how are you all—your aunt, and Cliff and Brenda?"

"All flourishing. My brother Bruce has a political job in Sacramento now, and he stays up there. Cliff's married, you know, and they have a baby girl. Bendy has two boys, and feels that she ought to write a book to tell other mothers how babies should be raised."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Origin of Lighthouses

The earliest lighthouses of which records exist were the towers built by the Libyans and Cuschites in Lower Egypt, beacon fires being maintained in some of them by priests. Lesches, a Greek poet (660 B. C.), mentions a lighthouse at Sigeum, now Cape Inchisari, in the Troad, which appears to have been the first light regularly maintained for mariners. The famous Pharos of Alexandria was regarded as one of the wonders of the world. The tower is stated to have been 600 feet in height. It was destroyed by earthquake in the Thirteenth century, but remains are said to have been visible as late as 1350. The name Pharos became the general term for all lighthouses, and the term pharology has been used for the science of lighthouse construction.

A Prince Can Laugh

By R. H. WILKINSON

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A WEEK after I established residence in Seabrook, Ray Quimper, my next door neighbor, took time off to drive me around the town and show me the points of interest. Toward evening he stopped his car before a driveway that led up to a huge brick house on top of Drybridge Hill.

"The home of Prince Alexander Moisevich Deborin," he explained.

I looked at him curiously, sensing that this was a proud moment for Ray. He had saved the brick house until last, like a child relishing the last morsel.

I asked the questions that I knew Ray wanted me to ask, and learned that Prince Alexander was a member of a once flourishing Russian nobility, exiled, young, prodigiously wealthy. In Seabrook he was a figure of awe and wonder and humble respect.

"Of course," Ray explained further, "he has a city home too. But the fact is he spends the greater part of his time out here. He craves solitude."

"Are you sure? I mean, wouldn't it be fitting to let the man know you're glad to have him as a citizen?"

"We've tended to that," Ray said importantly. "Three days after his arrival a committee made up of leading citizens waited on the prince and extended him a formal welcome." He regarded me sagely. "We're smart enough not to antagonize the man by pestering him to death. Now that he's here we want him to stay. It gives the town an air of distinction."

I wasn't convinced or quite as much impressed as Ray would have liked, though I took pains to hide my true feelings. Somehow the picture of Prince Alexander didn't seem human.

A month passed before such an opportunity presented itself. During this time I had thought of the prince frequently. In fact, I was not allowed to forget him. The townspeople never tired of discussing him. The prince was seen doing this, he was seen doing that, he had been overheard to remark thus and so.

On the day of which I write I was removing the storm windows from my house, for spring was near and the day was bright and warm. The prince came strolling along my street and stopped, oddly enough, at the end of my drive to watch. I perceived him from the corner of my eye, though I gave no indication that I had seen. After a moment or two, much to my satisfaction, he turned in at the drive and came slowly toward me. At this precise moment the step-ladder on which I was standing tilted precariously and the window I was removing threatened to tumble to the ground.

I uttered a cry of alarm, turned, perceived the prince as if for the first time, and shouted to him for aid. Involuntarily, he leaped forward and steadied the ladder until I had descended.

"Phew!" I grinned. "That was a close call."

"It was indeed," he replied in very exact English.

"Would you mind holding the ladder for me on this window over here?" He seemed a little surprised, but agreed to lend his assistance.

Presently the task was done and I turned to him, grinning. "Thanks a lot. I don't know how I would have managed without you."

"Really?" He seemed to appreciate my compliment. "Frankly, I've enjoyed it, not only the work, but our little visit." He hesitated. "You are new in town, aren't you?"

"Comparatively," I said. "It's a mighty nice town. Folks are all like yourself. Ready and willing to lend a hand when help is needed."

He smiled a little wistfully. "Some people," he said, "are born at a disadvantage. They aren't allowed to lend a hand even though they would like to. There is no real happiness in this world except that resulting from helping some one else and being treated as a human being. I am convinced of it. Should I tell you my name I believe I could prove my statement."

I smiled happily. "The fact that I know your name, Prince Alexander, proves a little theory of my own."

He stared in astonishment. "You know who I am? You knew when you asked me to help remove the windows?"

I nodded. "Your philosophy and mine have a good deal in common, Prince. And that is, that you're no different from the rest of us. I'd even venture to say that you are quite unhappy living up there in your castle so far removed from everybody. To prove that I am right, I'm going to ask you a question. Tomorrow I'm going fishing. How would you like to come along?"

Prince Alexander gaped at me.

"I'd like to very much," he said. "But we must keep it a secret from the rest of the people. It would be a pity to destroy their illusion."

I agreed, winking at him knowingly, and the prince and I then and there shared a hearty and very human laugh.

DRAFTED

FROM time to time there has been talk of "drafting" some candidate. However, there have been only two instances in our political history when a man was given the nomination against his will and in both cases the drafted candidate was defeated in the election. These two men were Horatio Seymour aud Charles O'Conor, both from the state of New York.

In 1868 one of the issues raised by the Democrats was a demand for the payment of the war debt in paper money issued for this purpose. Its chief advocate was George H. Pendleton of Cincinnati and the appeal of the "Ohio Idea," as his inflationary scheme was called, was so great in the agricultural West that Pendleton was the logical candidate for the Presidential nomination.

But Horatio Seymour, the Civil war governor of New York, was opposed to both the "Ohio Idea" and the candidacy of its chief supporter. As chairman of the convention he was able to prevent Pendleton's nomination but he couldn't keep the inflation plank out of the platform.

After many ballots and some confusion it turned to Seymour and, although he shouted from the platform "Your candidate I can not be!", the delegates went right ahead and nominated him, giving him Gen. Francis P. Blair for a running mate.

Although Seymour polled 2,709,213 popular votes to 3,015,071 for Gen. U. S. Grant, the Republican nominee, and carried eight states, the electoral vote stood 214 for Grant and 80 for Seymour.

Four years later a peculiar political situation resulted in another case of "drafting." A faction of the Republican party, dissatisfied with the Grant administration and his renomination, held another convention in Cincinnati and chose Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri for vice-president. When the Democrats met in Baltimore they decided that a fusion ticket might defeat Grant so they also nominated Greeley and Brown and accepted the platform of the Cincinnati convention.

But this action offended the "old line" Democrats so they held a convention in Louisville, Ky. For President they selected Charles O'Conor, a distinguished New York lawyer who had won the deep affection of the South by his efforts to secure the release of Jefferson Davis from prison at Fortress Monroe and to defend him against the charge of treason. O'Conor was nominated on the first ballot by a vote of 600 to four and for their vice-president they named John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts.

Immediately after the balloting O'Conor was notified by telegraph of his nomination and at once declined to accept it. The convention was thrown into an uproar and an attempt was made to give the honor to the permanent chairman, James Lyon of Virginia, but he refused. So the convention adopted a resolution reiterating the selection of O'Conor and Adams and immediately adjourned. In the election which followed O'Conor and Adams received 29,489 votes scattered through 23 states. This was not an impressive showing but the "Greeleyites" did little better and the 29,000 had the satisfaction of knowing that they had been true to a plank in their platform which read "we welcome an eternal minority under the banner inscribed with our principles rather than an almighty and everlasting majority purchased by their abandonment."

MORE THAN A WHISPER

RARE indeed is the Presidential contest which does not bring out a "whispering campaign"—that attempt to discredit a candidate by circulating slanderous stories reflecting upon his morals or motives. So it is refreshing to learn that occasionally political partisans dare to speak out boldly against an opponent instead of working against him secretly and in the dark—to shout rather than whisper.

One of the earliest examples of this kind of campaigning took place during the Adams-Jackson contest in 1828. It was a printed placard which read:

Immorality.

"Fellow citizens, can we vote for the man who openly sets the laws of the great Jehovah at defiance, thereby showing a bad example to our children? Some few Sundays ago Mr. Adams passed through Providence galloping and running his horse, and at every tavern stopping to receive the salutes or huzzahs of the Federal party. I have always been an Adams man until he violated and trampled on the laws of God; now my conscience forbids my supporting him. I therefore shall choose Andrew Jackson, one who keeps holy the Sabbath Day.

A Professor of Religion.
Kittery Point, Maine,
Sept. 9, 1828."

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CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Berkeley.—Research workers of the University of California have undertaken to demonstrate that tuna liver oil is richer in vitamins A and D than the proverbial cod.

Santa Cruz.—Three 70-foot hump back whales, each weighing about 70 tons, accompanied by a baby whale, made a visit to the bay here recently. The quartet moved out, spouting and playing, as many fishermen witnessed the show from a fishing barge anchored opposite Lighthouse Point.

Los Angeles. — Five marriages failed to calm the restless spirit of Mac C. Rodrick, according to his fifth wife, Louise Rodrick, who divorced him. "It's not your fault; I can stand only about three months at a time; I need a change," Mrs. Rodrick testified her husband had told her.

San Francisco.—Guards with machine guns and rifles stood watch here over 12,000 boxes of Shanghai dollars, valued at $24,000,000 in United States currency. Many of the boxes, which weigh 328 pounds each, were piled in an alley behind the San Francisco mint. The shipment arrived from China and overtaxed the mint storage space. Financial circles here said it was understood the Shanghai silver covers a loan made by the United States to the Chinese government.

Los Angeles. — Subdividers of more than 50 oil and gas land projects in California, Arizona and New Mexico must show cause to the State division of real estate why their sales should not be stopped. Citations were reported to have been issued to give the operators an opportunity to establish whether there is adequate title to the land, reasonable possibility of obtaining oil and gas in commercial quantities, and other data.

Watsonville.—State health officials have began a wholesale salughter of ground squirrels and rodents in the Mount Madonna region, where more than 6000 acres of farm and grazing land were ordered closed to the public following discovering of bubonic plague among the animals. Authorities posted warnings to all persons to stay away from the area pending extermination of animals believed carrying the dread disease.

San Francisco.—Value of the life of a man who was lynched has been fixed at $20,000. Mrs. Evelyn Holmes, widow of John N. Holmes, who was lynched at San Jose in 1933, filed a $20,000 damage suit on behalf of her two children, David, 7, and Joyce, 6. Defendants were named as former Sheriff William Emig of San Jose, former Deputies E. H. Lowell and Joseph Walsh; and former Sheriff William Fitzgerald of San Francisco, and Police Chief William Quinn of San Francisco. The suit charges them with failure to protect Holmes' life.

Sacramento.—Hopes of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Alameda counties for a definite and long-term State relief program apparently are near materialization. Following a conference with Harold Pomeroy, new chairman of the State Relief Commission, Controller Leonard S. Leavy of San Francisco, announced the way had been cleared for a series of meetings to formulate a relief program extending up to July 1, 1939. At a relief meeting here recently, Governor Merriam agreed to ask the legislature not only to provide direct relief moneys this fiscal year if needed, but to appropriate sufficient funds to carry the relief load in the 1937-1939 biennium.

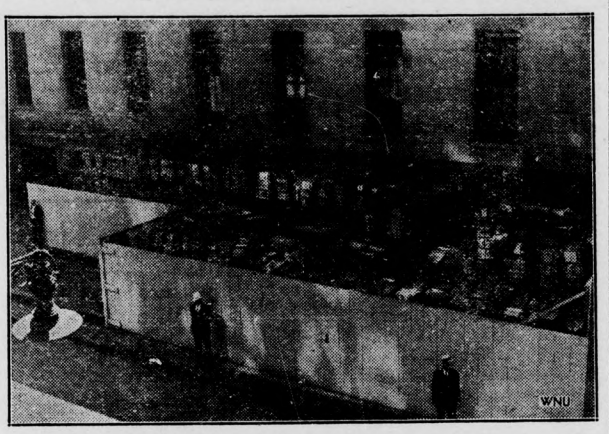
San Francisco.—The State Industrial Accident Commission has full jurisdiction in the matter of compensation for workmen injured on Federal property, Tim Reardon, director, recently announced. This added power was given the commission when President Roosevelt signed a bill clarifying rights of State compensation groups, he said. Heretofore, when workmen have been injured on construction jobs on Federal property, the contention has been raised that no payment could be made the workmen from State compensation funds. The bill, introduced by Representative Richard Welch and supported by Representative Kahn and Senator Johnson, has a bearing upon injury claims arising out of the Golden Gate bridge construction, Reardon said.

Sacramento. — Californians receiving old age aid from the State should be granted the difference between their net income and $35 a month, Attorney General U. S. Webb ruled recently. The opinion was given to Social Welfare Director Florence M. Turner to provide proper procedure for county welfare agencies to follow. In some instances in the past the gross income of pension applicants was taken into consideration and if greater than $35 a month, no aid was given.

THREE DIE IN HOME BLAST

A ten-year-old boy was killed when he tried to light the pilot light in a gas-filled basement, his mother and a stillborn infant died, and five other members of the family were seriously hurt when the home of David Graffigna near Lodi, was razed by the blast and then burned.

SIXTY MILLION IN SILVER DOLLARS



In the Forty-Nine days, it was prevalent belief elsewhere that gold was to be picked up in the streets of California towns. Well, here's $60,000,000 in Chinese money, part of it stacked outside near the U. S. mint at San Francisco. The Chinese silver dollar are worth $24,000,000 in America. They were shipped over in 12,000 boxes. The huge shipment taxed the storage facilities at the old mint, so part is stacked outside. The coin is heavily guarded. Each box weighs nearly 350 pounds. The shipment is said to be collateral to cover a loan to the Chinese government.

Wins High Post

William Woodfield, San Francisco, will be Imperial Potentate of the Shrine in 1945. He was a candidate for Imperial Outer Guard at the Seattle convention, but when Hugh Caldwell declined to serve as Imperial Potentate next year, Imperial officers were advanced two stations, and Woodfield was elected Imperial Captain of the Guards, one step higher than the office he sought.

San Francisco. — Fortune-telling frauds, which the police said cost gullible San Franciscans $100,000 in the last six months, has brought an order for a drive to eliminate dishonest fakers. The list of recent victims announced by the police includes: Mrs. Dollie Martin, $9,600 lost in a money blessing fraud; Mrs. Elda Del Bino, $2,500 gone through a silimar trick; Mrs. Daisy Jeffrey, $1,500, put up by her as faith money.

Welfare Head

Col. O. C. Wyman, of Stockton, who has been appointed to the new position of State Administrator of Public Welfare, to supervise and co-ordinate the California relief and welfare activities.

George B. Renfron, 93, of Rosemead, who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, has been granted a renewal of his California weighmaster license by the Division of Weights and Measures. Renfron, the oldest weighmaster in the State, said "I'll keep on weighing even when I get to be an old man, I guess."

The California wheat crop shows an important increase in the area for harvest and production this year. The prospective crop is for about 471,390 tons from 827,000 acres estimated for harvest.

TOPNOTCHERS *by KET*

Mermaid
Claudia Eckert
18 year old Junior of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
National Junior High Board Diving Champion in 1934.
National Senior High Board Diving Champion in 1935.
Won the Women's Decathlon Championship at Jone's Beach, New York in 1934.
Established a new National A.A.U. record in 100 yard free style for women, Splashing her way to the championship in 1:022.
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Pinafore for Little Girl

The clever cutting of this useful pinafore is shown in the small diagram beside the little girl. You will see at once that this frock requires no seaming and of course the feature which so

Pattern No. 1910-B

greatly intrigues children is the butterfly which forms the pocket.

Notice how simple it is to put on, merely slipped over the head and tied at each side. Mothers find it a great help because it can be used as an apron over a frock, which must be kept clean, or worn instead of a frock. The panties to match are an asset—they have the comfortable French yoke top and stay snug but never bind. This attractive design made in cotton, percale, gingham, calico, or lawn would be effective with contrasting binding and colorful embroidery on the butterfly pocket.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1910-B is available for sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8. Size 6 requires 1 1-2 yards of 35 inch material plus 7-8 yard for the panties. Send fifteen cents in coins.

Send for the Summer Pattern Book containing 100 Barbara Bell well-planned, easy-to-make patterns. Exclusive fashions for children, young women, and matrons. Send fifteen cents for your copy.

Send your order to The Sewing Circle Pattern Dept., 149 New Montgomery Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

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Foreign Words and Phrases

Affaire du coeur. (F.) Affair of the heart.

A mensa et thoro. (L.) From bed and board.

Ben trovato. (It.) Well invented.

Chacun a son gout. (F.) Every man to his taste.

Contretempts. (F.) An awkward incident; mishap.

Delenda est Carthago. (L.) Carthage must be destroyed.

Ecco homo! (L.) Behold the man!

Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus. (L.) False in one point, false in all.

Garde du corps. (F.) Bodyguard.

In aeternum. (L.) Forever.

BOYS! GIRLS!

Read the Grape Nuts ad in another column of this paper and learn how to join the Dizzy Dean Winners and win valuable free prizes.—Adv.

Reputation Follows

You can't build a reputation on what you're going to do.

NO: THERE CERTAINLY IS! PE-KO EDGE JAR RINGS ARE MADE OF LIVE, RED RUBBER THAT SEALS THE FLAVOR IN TIGHT ...AND THEIR TWO BIG LIPS MAKE THEM EASY TO APPLY, EASY TO REMOVE.

PE: THERE'S A BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GENUINE PE-KO EDGE JAR RINGS AND ORDINARY RUBBERS.

PE-KO EDGE JAR RUBBERS
UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY
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AFTER YOU EAT?
After you finish a meal can you be sure of regular, successful elimination? Get rid of waste material that causes gas, acidity, headaches. Take Milnesia Wafers for quick, pleasant elimination. Each wafer equals 4 teaspoonfuls of milk of magnesia. 20c, 35c & 60c at drug stores.

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PHOTOGRAPHY
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CONSTIPATION? Liver or kidneys bad? Try Nature's Laxative. Really live again. Write FORD'S MAIL SERVICE, P. O. BOX 443, COMPTON, CALIF.

CHARLIE MAKES HIS BID!

HURRY UP! THE BOSS WON'T LIKE IT IF WE KEEP HIM WAITING! YOU KNOW HE WANTS TO TALK ABOUT THAT RAISE I ASKED FOR!
AW—TELL HER TO QUIT PAINTING HER FACE! YOU'RE GOING TO A BRIDGE GAME—NOT A WAR DANCE!
MR. COFFEE-NERVES
HELEN, I WISH YOU'D STOP THAT EVERLASTING HUMMING! LET'S QUIT THIS SILLY GAME, ANYHOW!
THAT'S THE STUFF! THROW DOWN YOUR CARDS—THAT ALWAYS BREAKS UP THE GAME!
ALL RIGHT—WE'LL GO IN THE STUDY WHILE YOU GIRLS FIX SOMETHING TO EAT!
ABOUT THAT RAISE, CHARLIE—I'M AFRAID YOU'RE NOT READY FOR IT YET—I DON'T BELIEVE YOU REALIZE HOW CROSS AND IRRITABLE YOU'VE BECOME!
SAY—YOU'D BE IRRITABLE, TOO, IF YOU HAD MY HEADACHES AND INDIGESTION!
STARTING TO CRITICIZE, IS HE? DON'T STAND FOR IT—TELL THIS TIGHT-FISTED SLAVE DRIVER WHERE TO GET OFF!
-SOUNDS LIKE COFFEE-NERVES! I HAD 'EM, UNTIL MY DOCTOR MADE ME SWITCH TO POSTUM—WHY DON'T YOU TRY POSTUM, AND SEE ME LATER ABOUT THAT RAISE?
WELL, MAYBE I WILL! I CAN'T FEEL ANY WORSE!
CURSES! I'LL HAVE TO SCRAM! POSTUM ALWAYS DRIVES ME OUT!
MR. COFFEE-NERVES
30 DAYS LATER
I GOT MY RAISE TODAY! THE BOSS SAID HE'D NEVER SEEN SUCH A CHANGE IN A MAN!
OH, CHARLIE, THAT'S WONDERFUL! I KNEW IT WOULD COME SOON! YOU'VE BEEN SUCH A DEAR SINCE YOU SWITCHED TO POSTUM!
Paul ARTHUR

OF COURSE, children should never drink coffee. And many grown-ups, too, find that the caffein in coffee disagrees with them. If you are bothered by headaches or indigestion or can't sleep soundly...try Postum for 30 days. Postum contains no caffein. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Try Postum. You may miss coffee at first, but after 30 days you'll love Postum for its own rich, satisfying flavor. It is easy to make, delicious, economical, and may prove a real help. A product of General Foods.

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Send me, without obligation, a week's supply of Postum.
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Street
City State
Fill in completely, print name and address.
If you live in Canada, address: General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont. (Offer expires July 1, 1937.)

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.

Mark S. Stocker, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.

Acting N. G., Roy Kosich
Abe Klassen, Secretary

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Mission

(Continued from Page 5)

much as a crumb of bread. The meals consisted of a gruel made of garvanzos or beans ground to flour with which milk was mixed."

On June 27, 1775, the San Carlos dropped anchor in Monterey bay bringing a letter from the viceroy to Fr. Serra explaining it was desired that the country around San Francisco bay be examined for sites for a presidio and mission. Fr. Palou and Fr. Campa were sent north with an expedition to choose a site for Mission San Francisco.

Felip de Neve arrived at Monterey in February, 1777, with the title of governor of California. Two years later, without consulting Fr. Serra he ordered that the Indian neophytes at every mission should elect from among them an alcalde or magistrate and two regidores or councillors, and be instructed in self-government. From Carmelo the Fr. Presidente waged his long fight against this move, forseeing exactly that which came to pass; which was that the Indians, but recently ignorant savages, would not know how to use and would abuse the authority given to them.

Fr. Engelhardt, mission historian, says that "at Mission San Carlos, Fr. Serra's own mission, and in the very neighborhood of Neve's headquarters, the experiment proved especially disastrous." He thengoes on to tell how one Baltasar, elected alcalde, drunk with authority, broke al lthe laws of the church and the civil government. The same situations were developing at the other missions.

Governor Neve evidently was determined to affront Fr. Serra in every possible way and ordered him to cease administering the sacrament of confirmation, basing his action on the inability of Junipero to produce the bull of the pope, document of his right to confirm. Fr. Serra refrained from visiting any of themissions for a year because he knew the Indians would wonder why he did not confirm. Finally Viceroy Mayorga notified Neve that Fr. Serra was duly authorized to confirm. The incident added to Neve's dislike of the missionaries.

Worn out by the long fight to protect his missions, Fr. Serra felt that his end was near and, aged and in poor health, he made his farewell tour of the Franciscan stations in 1783. Back in Monterey in July, 1784, he sent for Fr. Palou, who was in San Francisco. The latter hastened at once to San Carlos.

Of the last illness and death of Fr. Serra, his faithful biographer, Fr. Palou, left a touching account. Fr. Serra died a little before two o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 28, 1784, at the age of 70 years and nine months, after 54 years devoted to his church.

Fr. Palou became temporary president of the missions and took up his residence at San Carlos. He served until September, 1785, when he retired to Mexico and was succeeded by Fr. Fermin Francisco de Lasuen. Fr. Palou wrote four volumes, Noticias de la California, and his history of Fr. Serra and the Franciscan missions is a notable contribution to literature and to California history.

It is not necessary to follow the fate of San Carlos through the years of its decay under Mexican civil government rule. It is tragically similar to that of the other California missions. It is recorded that the first stone of the new church was laid on July 7, 1793. Then followed the years of Governor Echeandia and his successors, the dispersing of the Indians at San Carlos, the sufferings of the neophytes and the padres and final confiscation of San Carlos by Gov. Pio Pico in 1845. Fr. Engelhardt says that poor Mission San Carlos had been so bled that there was nothing to auction off so that "Fr. Serra's mission did not suffer the disgrace of having to come under the hammer" as did the other missions.

San Carlos was returned to the Catholic church by President James Buchanan on Oct. 19, 1859.

In 1852 the tiled roof fell in, the walls collapsed and grass and weeds covered the floor of the old mission church. It was in ruins in 1868 when Fr. Angelo D. Cassanova was appointed to the parish of Monterey. He at once set about having the debris cleared and planned for the restoration of the mission. On July 3, 1882, with about 400 persons present, Fr. Cassanova had the tombs of Fr. Serra, Fr. Crespi, Fr. Lasuen and Fr. Julian Lopez opened to determine if the father of the California missions and his brother padres really slept there in the mission church as ancient records indicated.

The priests were there in redwood coffins and all the coffins except that of Fr. Lasuen were excellently preserved.

In October, 1924, Monterey held a fiesta in honor of Fr. Serra the principal event of which was the unveiling of the Serra sarcophagus at Carmel on Sunday, Oct. 12. The sarcophagus stands in the adobe chapel to the left of the entrance of the church, which, largely through the efforts of Fr. Raymond Mestres has been restored and made a fitting place fo rthe tomb of Fr. Serra. It is a panel work depicting the history of California and presents Fr. Serra, Fr. Crespi, Fr. Lasuen and Fr. Lopez. It is by the artist, J. J. Mora.

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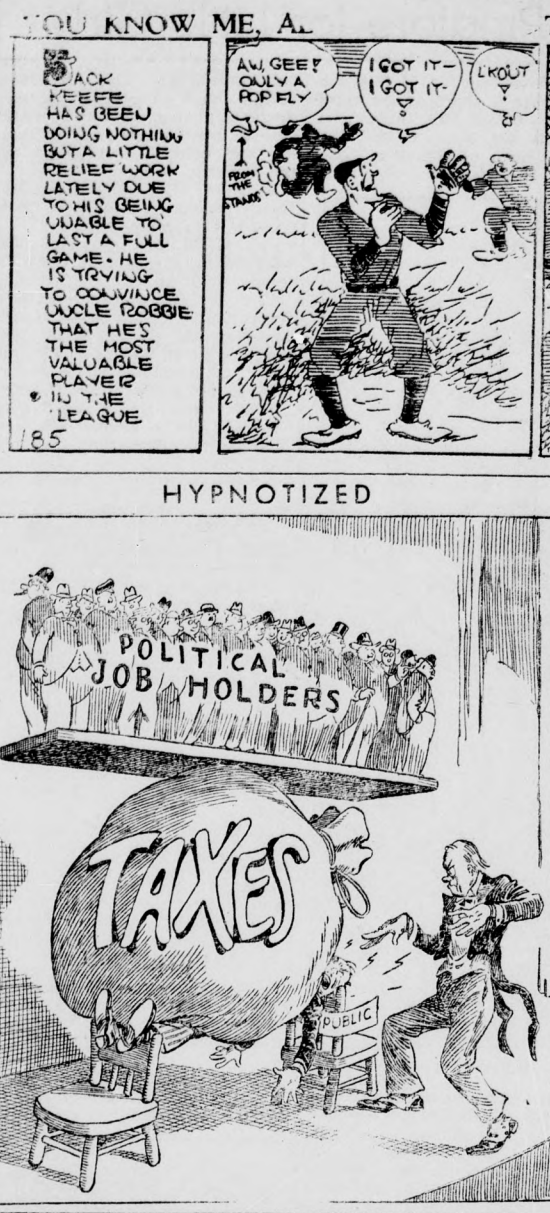
Landons Are Guests at Steak Fry

Estes Park, Colo.—Gov. Alf M. Landon, Republican Presidential nominee, is shown here having a good laugh at one of the stories of Roe Emery, who entertained the Kansas governor and his family at a steak fry. Emery is at the left, Peggy Anne Landon between them, and Mrs. Landon is at the right, back to camera, talking to Mrs. Emery.


YOU KNOW ME, AL
JACK KEEFE HAS BEEN DOING NOTHING BUT A LITTLE RELIEF WORK LATELY DUE TO HIS BEING UNABLE TO LAST A FULL GAME. HE IS TRYING TO CONVINCE UNCLE ROBBIE THAT HE'S THE MOST VALUABLE PLAYER IN THE LEAGUE
185
AW, GEE! ONLY A POP FLY
I GOT IT— I GOT IT—
L'KOUT?
The Big Fella Couldn't See So Well
I GOT IT— I GOT IT??
WELL, WHAT'S THE MATTER WIT'CHA? WHY DIDN'T YA HOLD ON TO IT?
THE SUN GOT INTO MY EYE
American News Features, Inc.
By RING LARDNER
THAT WASN'T THE SUN— IT WAS THE BASE BALL?
DICK BORDEAUX

SOUTHERN TOUR

Miss Delpha Wiesendanger, who recently drove the new family car from the east, left Monday for a week of motoring through the southern part of the state with Miss Margaret Beattie and Douglas Beattie.

YOSEMITE VACATION

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Rost returned yesterday froma ten-day vacation in Yosemite. They report a delightful temperature most of their stay there.

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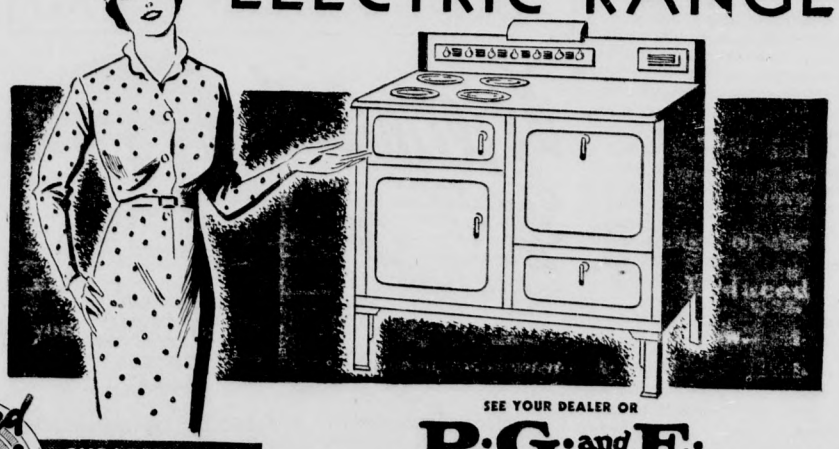

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